The Press and Tribune.

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THE BALTIMORE WAR.

Beginning of the Great Row.

VARIOUS DISPATCHES RELATING THERETO.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14, 1860.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Large numbers of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention have arrived, and are conferring with their friends in Congress as to the policy to be recommended there. The proximity of this capital and the Convention, together with the direct personal influence which can be exercised by the President and Cabinet, are predicted to Mr. Douglas's interests. Every effort will be made to compass his defeat, no matter what else may follow.

Mr. Douglas will suffer most at Baltimore from the want of some able and influential leader in the South, who has position and character enough to give the Douglas delegates from that section. Mr. Stephens of Georgia was expected to perform this part in Charleston, but could not attend, being then engaged in an important criminal case in Alabama. He will now be kept away by illness, thus depriving Douglas of his important aid at the most critical juncture.

The impression gains ground that the Convention cannot agree upon any basis of compromise. Both delegations were Hostile when they separated before, and each blames the other with the responsibility of this rupture.

The South Carolina Delegates are not commissioned to Baltimore, but a motion will be made for their admission on the same footing as other seceders, which will necessarily be resisted.

Two candidates are now regarded as almost certain for Mr. Davis will be urged by the Southern interest, but as his name may possibly prejudice the movement, a combination between Messrs. Hunter and Dickinson is proposed as the most effective mode of striking Mr. Douglas down at the South.

[Special dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1860.

The city is again filled with Delegates, discussing the chances of candidates in Baltimore. The friends of Douglas are still sanguine, while the ultras swear terribly, and threaten to break up the Convention if Douglas does not yield. The Georgia delegates have declared their intention not to enter the Convention, but to remain here and await the result. The delegates are steaming freely and a collision among them in advance, would cause no surprise here. It seems to be quite certain that Douglas or no one will be nominated at Baltimore. The public are already drawn great encouragement from the prospects of a Democratic explosion. The most bitter partisan feeling is displaying itself on the floor of the House, and the opposition vote down everything indiscriminately that they do not themselves propose.

Mr. Yancey receives a serenade to night from the Southern fire-eaters.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1860.

The crowd is increasing, but it is not what was expected' up to this time. The principal men are still in Washington. A large number of seceding delegates are here and in Washington. A delegate from Arkansas informs me they are fully posted as to the intentions of the Douglas men to keep them out, requiring a pledge in advance to support the nominee. They repudiate any such claim, and express total indifference as to whether they are invited into the Convention or not. They will refuse to go in unless the Convention rescinds the two-thirds principles of the majority Platform affirmed. The Richmond *Enquirer* secures by authority, to-day, that if the regular—that is, the seceding delegations—are excluded, the Virginia delegation, or a large part of it, will also secede.

Col. Kane, Marshal of Police, has forbid the firing of cannon within the city limits.

The Baltimore City Democratic Convention, by preconcerted arrangement, adopted strong Douglas resolutions last night. This is the beginning of an attempt to create public influence. Rather a rumor to-day that Douglas is peculiarly ruined by his efforts to promote himself politically, and is now under protest in Wall street for one hundred thousand dollars. This is regarded by some of his friends as a ground for sympathy.

Dr. Cottman, one of the Louisiana Douglas delegates, was formerly an Old Line Whig in this State, and has been in Louisiana only a few years.

There are reports of fighting men, in the Douglas interest, coming on from New York and the West, but I have not yet made their advent. The town is very quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

10 o'clock P. M.—Up to 9 o'clock to-night about six hundred names were registered at the rooms of the Democratic Reception Committee, but most of them are outsiders. The New York Delegation will have their headquarters at the Eutaw House. George Sanders has hired the large house of Beverly Johnson's, on Monument Square, for himself. The Illinois delegation will be here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The outside pressure is strong for Douglas.

P.

ON THE WAY TO BALTIMORE.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CUMBERLAND, June 16, 9 P. M.

There is a large number of delegates and outsiders on the train for Baltimore to night, many of them Southerners. The body of the Northern delegation is twelve hours behind us, and will reach Baltimore to-morrow morning by the Ohio road. We will be there to-night. The Southerners are Anti-Douglas, and they are rather anxious to have it so understood. The friends of Douglas are clamorous and confident, and if outside boasting could nominate him, his defeat would be impossible. The Illinois men say Lincoln is certain to be elected unless Douglas is put up against him.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

VIEWS IN FRONT OF THE RICHMOND CONVENTION—PROBABILITY OF A GRAND ROW AT BALTIMORE.

The action of the Democratic Conventions at Richmond meets with the general approbation of the Democratic members of Congress. But there appears to be a slight foreboding in the minds of most of them that there is a crisis at hand which cannot be averted, and which is pregnant with the most tremendous results. The Douglas phalanx is resolved not to admit the seceding delegates, as far as they have the power to exclude, but to admit in their stead bona fide delegates appointed to fill the vacant places. Very much depends upon the delegation from New York, which holds the balance of power.

That an explosion will take place is almost certainly, and it will be brought about in this way. Judge Sharkey, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the Charleston Convention, who acted so unfairly in excluding the Wood and Cagger delegations, will claim the right to issue tickets for the Baltimore Convention. That claim is denied, as his power ceased when the Charleston Convention organized. The Douglas delegates from Louisiana, with the new Governor at their head, will claim that he was not appointed, on account of the sudden breaking up of the Convention. Under these circumstances, Mr. Caleb Cushing, the Chairman of the Convention, has the right to issue the tickets, and he will issue them. There will be thus a double set of tickets issued. At all events, Mr. Cushing will supply the Southern seceding delegates with tickets, and they will be admitted; and the question will then arise, how are they to be put out? The Douglas leaders, finding them present, will ask them whether they will be bound by the decision of the Convention if Douglas should be nominated? If they should not give a satisfactory answer, the Douglas faction will protest against their right to be there, and if they can, will expel them, and admit their own tickets from the same States, and there are plenty of them.

It is needless to say that under the circumstances the receding delegates will secede a second time, and perhaps bring others with them, and that there will be another Democratic candidate in the field. This breaking up will probably take place on Tuesday, and the Richmond Compromise will stand on the 20th, one day earlier than named, and that in pursuance of the call of the chairmen, who is vested with discretionary power to convene the seceders sooner if necessary.

Bad news is anticipated at Baltimore. Arrangements have been made for the transportation from Philadelphia and New York, with a thousand fighting men from Illinois and Ohio, are expected to be at the Monumental City. The contact of these elements with the Plug Uglies must necessarily lead to violence.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1860.

Democratic politicians are concentrated here. The Washington hotels are excessively full.

There is a great deal of singular confusion of rumors. The Douglasites are very confident, and his opponents bitter. The Administration encourages a disruption of the party if they cannot defeat Douglas. The Douglasites will try hard to start early for Baltimore.

The Illinois delegation, on the part of the whole of the seceders, to-day, to the effect to sojourned Richmond Convention ineffectual. Therefore, they will not oppose the seceders taking their seats at Baltimore, and to get up an excuse for the Southern men to stay with them, will consent to add a compromise resolution to the platform.

The fire eaters declare their indifference as to their admission. They are rather anxious that the Douglasites should be in, as they can then drive off a greater force with them when they go.

Douglas's friends appreciate this point, and will try to conciliate the fire eaters, and do the job in a workmanlike manner.

The South suffered at Charleston from bad tactics. They will have the benefit of all such experience in Baltimore.

My impression is that Douglas will be nominated at Baltimore.

The New York vote will be decisive, and Douglas gains that vote by Fowler's defalcation. Douglas gains also in the change of delegates by the pressure of these regulars at Baltimore, who had substitutes at Charleston.

If Douglas is not nominated, it will be brought about in this way. Judge Sharkey, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the Charleston Convention, who acted so unfairly in excluding the Wood and Cagger delegations, will claim the right to issue tickets for the Baltimore Convention. That claim is denied, as his power ceased when the Charleston Convention organized. The Douglas delegates from Louisiana, with the new Governor at their head, will claim that he was not appointed, on account of the sudden breaking up of the Convention. Under these circumstances, Mr. Caleb Cushing, the Chairman of the Convention, has the right to issue the tickets, and he will issue them. There will be thus a double set of tickets issued. At all events, Mr. Cushing will supply the Southern seceding delegates with tickets, and they will be admitted; and the question will then arise, how are they to be put out? The Douglas leaders, finding them present, will ask them whether they will be bound by the decision of the Convention if Douglas should be nominated? If they should not give a satisfactory answer, the Douglas faction will protest against their right to be there, and if they can, will expel them, and admit their own tickets from the same States, and there are plenty of them.

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MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1860.

ILLINOIS IN CONGRESS.

The action of the Illinois Members of the House of Representatives on the resolutions censuring the President and Secretary of the Navy, for their complicity in the corruptions disclosed by the Covode committee, is what might have been expected from their antecedents. Washburne, Farnsworth, Lovejoy and Kellogg, Republicans, voted for the resolutions. The Douglas Democrats divided; Morris voted with the Republicans; Logan and Fouke sustained the President, and Robinson and the Gascon orator, McClernand, dodged.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

We have a letter from our agricultural correspondent, now traveling in the interior of this State, in which he says that the alarm among the farmers of that region relative to the probable introduction, into their herds, of the dread cattle disease is very general; and like everybody else, he suggests that no cattle be brought into Illinois from the East. The wisdom of some prohibitory action is evident and need not be discussed; the question is about the authority which will make the necessary regulations. To be observed they must be put forth by the law-making power of the State; but the Legislature is not in session, and the only safeguard left is in a common agreement among the people; but that, cupidity may defy. We do not see what can be done until the Legislature meets; then, if the disease is not already here, such action may be taken as will best serve to keep it outside our borders. The anxiety among the stock-raisers in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York is so great that the Legislatures of each of those States will also take the matter in hand; and we shall soon find that a very rigid quarantine will be established between Illinois and New Jersey, the extremest western point in which the disease is known to exist. Meanwhile it will be well for all persons to fight shy of Eastern cattle.

Elsewhere in this paper we print a report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, in relation to the malady, by which it will be seen that the people there are in earnest.

BRONCHITIS.

A Border Ruffian sheet in Indiana indulges in some very exciting rhetoric directed to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, because we remarked that Senator Douglas was absent from his post when the vote was taken on the Kansas bill, "nursing one of his numberless and strange disorders." Our excited contemporary alleges that at the time the vote was taken, Mr. Douglas "was watching over his dear little child," etc. The fact is that Mr. Douglas' daughter died before the vote was taken; but that is neither here nor there. We have no disposition to quarrel with him or anybody else for being detained at home by illness in his family, or by his own extended category of diseases. And we have as little desire to engage in a controversy with the Columbia City News, on any topic of newspaper concern. We notice the [illegible] of that hebdomadal, however, for the purpose of remarking upon the more recent departure of Mr. Douglas from Washington to New York, whither, it is said, he has gone to have his throat cauterized. It is pretty generally understood that the New York delegation to Baltimore have experienced a change of heart since the Charleston smash. Whether they have really made up their minds to desert Mr. Douglas, [illegible] a significant circumstance that the bronchitis came on at this precise point of time, and that New York was the only place where his throat could be properly cauterized.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TARIFF.

The House bill providing for such changes in the Tariff as should bring the revenue of the government up to its current expenses and prepare the way for extinguishing the national debt, and at the same time foster and encourage the great industrial interests of the country, was effectually killed in the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 25 to 20—the bill having been postponed, by that vote until the next session of Congress. This policy was adopted by the Democratic members of the Senate at the instance of Hunter of Virginia, who represents a State which derives its chief support from the domestic slave trade, and has very little in common with either the manufacturing or the agricultural districts of the Union.

[illegible] of the National Republican Platform [illegible] fully and cheerfully acquiesced in by all the members of the party—by Illinois as well as Pennsylvania, by California as well as Connecticut. We reprint it, as the text for that which we have to say apropos to the recent action of the Democracy in the Senate:

"That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

This resolution was in the main copied from a resolution of the Pennsylvania State Convention, and was pronounced entirely satisfactory to the producers of coal and iron in that State, by Judge Jessup, the Chairman of the Platform Committee in the Chicago Convention, and by the entire Pennsylvania delegation. The fairness and moderation of the delegates from the Keystone State, their readiness to concede whatever could be demanded by sound reason from the grain producing section of the country, their well-considered statements of the deleterious workings of the present tariff not only on their own people but [illegible]—all conspired to produce the happiest accord in the Convention and to secure not only a unanimous, but an enthusiastic expression in favor of this resolution. And when it was read from the Secretary's stand it was received with tumultuous applause by delegates and spectators. Therefore if the Republican party is bound to anything it is bound by all considerations of good faith and sound policy to a firm maintenance and a practical application of the doctrines set forth in the twelfth section of the platform as above. During the present session of Congress the Republican members have labored faithfully to give legislative effect to the commercial theories since embodied in their party creed, and in this they have truthfully anticipated the wishes of their constituents. We do not propose to argue the tariff question from a Pennsylvania or a Massachusetts standpoint. We have to deal with it as it affects us. We are concerned with it indeed as it has to do with the whole country, but we are chiefly and most nearly concerned with it as it has to do with the Northwest, and it is with reference to its bearing on the grain producing States that we shall give it such attention as may be demanded by the coming campaign.

The great depression in the prices of Western produce during the years 1858, [illegible] in Europe and the state of the crops elsewhere, would seem to demonstrate that the prosperity of this country, or at least of this section of the country, is mainly contingent upon the adversity of other countries—that the advance of the American farmer in wealth is hinged upon the recurrent contingency of a famine in England, France or Germany, or upon the violent disruption of commercial relations in Europe, by war. Following out this theory, if it be a correct one, we arrive at the conclusion that if peace and good crops are the rule in foreign countries, and war and famine the exception, high prices of cereals and the consequent prosperity of the West, are to be the exception and low prices and hard times the rule henceforth, until a new system of industrial policy is inaugurated. The consequences we find [illegible]. Agriculture, being the simplest of all occupations, and requiring comparatively the least capital, is the principal dependence of all nations in the infancy of civilization. In nearly all the countries with which we have commercial intercourse, the staple products of the soil are sufficient for the home consumption, and [illegible] these countries the price of labor is such, that we are placed in a disadvantageous position as competitors in the only department of productive industry in which we claim to excel. As a people advances in wealth its surplus capital is invested either in the further development of its agricultural resources, the tendency of which things being equal is to increase the supply and reduce the prices of the product, [illegible] which tend to keep up the prices of the products of the soil by increasing the number of consumers. Only a small portion of the world relatively is engaged in mining and manufacturing, and since all civilized countries must have their [illegible] and manufactories, there is less danger of a plethora of such products in the markets of the world than of grain and meat. Thus we see that England, France and Germany, while producing nearly enough cereals for their own use every year, have a leverage against the rest of the world, arising from their surplus of manufactured products, which are, so to speak, a *constant quantity* in the scale of prices while our surplus of breadstuffs have the enormous range of two dollars down to fifty cents per bushel, according to the state of the crops in other countries and their peaceful or hostile attitude towards each other. The late conflict in Italy has shown that it is not a war simply that enhances the price of Western products, but a war accompanied by the blockading of ports, and the disruption of commercial relations between countries which produce a surplus of cereals and those which do not.

It is manifest from these considerations that the United States will have no basis for a permanent and increasing prosperity, until we devise the means for an extensive manufacturing industry, which shall create a constant and reliable demand for the surplus products of the soil, and enable us to retain at home the precious metals which we produce in such profusion, but are wholly unable to keep. We are not now discussing the advantages to accrue from a diversification of industry, but the simpler and graver problem—How shall we put ourselves, as an industrial and commercial power, out of the reach of such fantastic contingencies as plenty or famine, peace or war, in the other quarters of the globe? The outcry against foreign importations will not answer. A repression of national extravagance would be a move in the right direction, but until we learn to make cloth and hardware for ourselves we must buy them of those who have them for sale, and pay prices subject to little fluctuation, with wheat and corn at prices subject to great fluctuation. If it happens, as it almost invariably does, that the value of our imports in any one year, exceeds the value of the breadstuffs and provisions that foreign markets are willing to take from us, the balance must be liquidated with coin; and thus the gold which California pours upon our Atlantic seaboard makes New York only a half way house between San Francisco and London. It may be argued that gold is not wealth, but it will hardly be held by any sane man that a commercial policy which should enable us to retain it would not make us richer by just the sum which we annually send to Europe to pay the balance scored against us in a year's transactions.

WESTERN PRODUCE.

The extreme stagnation in all branches of trade and commerce during the past two years in the West, and out of which we are just emerging, [illegible] monetary crisis produced by excessive importations and reckless speculation—but also by a failure in the great staples which support the country—wheat, corn, &c. The following table, showing the valuation of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions at New York from 1854 to 1859 tells the story of Western depression most emphatically.

[illegible table]

By the above table it will be seen that in 1856 and 1857, the exports amounted to $151,855,158; while for the two years following, 1858 and 1859, the value of the exports amounted to only $[illegible]. Looking at these figures, is it to be wondered that the West felt the crash more severely than any other section of the country? Here was about $40,000,000 taken right out of the farmers' pockets in two years, and at a time, too, when three-fourths of them had just broken ground and commenced [illegible]—when our railroads were being completed—our towns and villages being built—and all parties, more or less, looking forward to the "next crop" to help them out of their difficulties. Eastern journalists who have been expending their energies in wholesale denunciations of Western credit, had they looked to these figures closely, could easily have solved the question why the West did not pay.

But a better day begins to dawn. Produce of all kinds has moved forward freely during the present season, and the figures compare favorably with those of any former year. Look at the following:

[illegible table]

But in addition to the fact that we have exported more largely this year than last, there is the other and most important feature of the commerce, viz: all kinds of produce have commanded good prices. There has been a fair foreign demand for Western products at the seaboard, and although the stocks in the country are not extremely low, still they are lower than usual when we have fair crops.

The following table shows the exports of Breadstuffs from New York for the past five months, compared with 1858 and 1859:

[illegible table]

From this it will be seen that the exports of flour, wheat, corn, oats, and all kinds of grain, have increased largely over last year. In 1858 the exports of wheat were very large, on account of the heavy surplus in the country, and the consequent low prices; but the exports of wheat this year will show as large a valuation as the exports of 1858. The export of lard is 12,[illegible] lbs, which is nearly three times the amount shipped in 1859, and more than double the exports of 1858.

To the West nothing can be more satisfactory than such an exhibit; and with good crops, and a continuation of fair prices for produce, there is every reason to believe that the effects of the crash of 1857 will soon disappear, and prosperity once more reign over the homes of the honest and industrious.

FILLMORE MEN FOR LINCOLN.—W. S. Greif, Esq., of Mills County, Iowa, a Fillmore Elector in 1856, is out for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. McAchran, another Fillmore Elector in 1855-6, was a delegate to the recent Republican State Convention of Iowa, from Davis county, and was the temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Two men at Natchez offer to bet five hundred dollars that they can pull one ton's weight in a wagon, from the water's edge to the top of the hill in that city. They intend, then, to draw for five hundred dollars upon the Brandon Bank.

The Louisville Courier says the Democratic party seems to progress some though the Republicans do say it is dead. Well, it isn't the first thing that has been made to carri-on after death, is it?

The lettering just finished upon the front of the New York Times building is said to be the most splendid in the city. Truly, the [illegible] of the Times are improving.

[illegible]

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the Democracy mean just what they say in the regular Charleston Platform. [illegible]

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Action of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Before its adjournment, the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill the object of which is the extirpation of the cattle disease now prevailing in that State. The Boston Atlas furnishes the following abstract:

It authorizes the Selectmen of towns and the Mayor and Aldermen of cities, in case of the existence of pleuro pneumonia, or other contagious disease among cattle, to take the cattle of their respective places from their owners, and isolate them, and to make regulations to keep cattle in the enclosures, or exclude cattle therefrom; also to make regulations to regulate or prohibit the passage of cattle through their respective towns or cities; it also authorizes them to cause all infected cattle, or cattle which have been exposed, to be branded on the rump with the letter P, and to forbid disposing of such cattle without leave, under penalty to the owner of a fine of $500, or imprisonment one year.

The city and town officers are also authorized to take possession, for a term not exceeding one year, of lands and barns for the isolation of cattle, and cause the damages to be appraised by the assessors, and paid to the owner. If he is dissatisfied he may recover by action of contract, but without costs unless the damages, exclusive of interest, exceed the appraisal. Four-fifths of the expense of isolation and of taking property for the purpose, to be paid by the State and one-fifth by the towns. Town and city officers are also authorized to order animals adjudged by a veterinary physician to be infected, to be killed and buried, and paid for at their value at the time of their appraisal, by three competent and disinterested men. The bill also provides penalties of $500 or imprisonment one year for disobeying the orders of the officers, or failing to give notice of infection when known; and a penalty upon towns of $500 for each day's neglect to obey the law.

The bill provides for an addition of two persons to the present commission of three. They may make regulations for the cure or extirpation of the disease, and such regulations shall supersede the regulations of the towns and cities, and must be enforced by city and town officers, under penalty of $500 fine. They shall also have power to provide a hospital or quarantine for the examination and treatment of such cattle as they may select, with power to take lands and buildings as in the first act. The selectmen to give notice of infection to the commissioners within twenty-four hours after they have knowledge of it. The commissioners may cause to be killed and buried any cattle infected with, or which have been exposed to the disease; the same to be appraised and paid for, four-fifths by the State, and one-fifth by the town where they are kept.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a Board of Examiners, consisting of three, to treat and experiment upon such cattle as may be at the hospital established by the commissioners, and ascertain the symptoms and laws of the disease and the best mode of treatment, at an expense not exceeding $10,000. Penalties are provided for transporting or driving any cattle west of Connecticut river, or into any other State, before April 1, 1861, without consent of the commissioners. The law of last session is repealed, except so far as it provides for the appointment of commissioners, but legal acts under it are not invalidated. Various other less important provisions are contained in these bills, but these are the main features. The appropriation bill contains an item of $100,000 for carrying out the provisions of these bills. This is in addition to the $10,000 appropriated at the last session and already expended.

Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* is discussing the relative advantages of Chicago and Milwaukee. We make a few extracts from its first article. After premising that Milwaukee has run down at the heel generally, it gives the following reasons therefor:

Our sister city, Chicago, has stretched out its iron arms west of us, through the richest region of cultivation to the northwesternmost city of the State, tapping all the great thoroughfares of trade leading to this city, and making them all tributary to her interests. Her merchants have sent out their agents and runners through all our cities, villages and hamlets, to the Mississippi, and through Iowa and Minnesota, and have scattered their handbills and newspapers filled with advertisements to set forth the superior advantages of Chicago, and the tempting inducements she presents for the trade of all this Western and Northwestern country. And these agencies have had their effect. Hundreds of merchants who formerly traded in Milwaukee, or whose locality would naturally lead them here, have been induced to go to Chicago to make their purchases. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say, that if the trade which by geographical position and facility of access, naturally and legitimately belongs to this city, was secured to it, the business of Milwaukee would be doubled. * * * *

Chicago is a much older city than Milwaukee, and thus has the advantage of a much earlier start in life. Her railroads, spreading out like a fan and spanning the State in all directions, were built with foreign capital and were not, like ours, a tax upon her citizens and her municipal corporation. This, at an early day, brought millions of dollars to Chicago and its vicinity, and set all the wheels of labor, machinery and trade in motion, and all these roads during the process of construction—as they have since that time—poured their tribute into the lap of Chicago. Under the stimulus of this mighty influx of foreign capital, and the opening of a vast region of country to her trade, she grew, as by magic, while Milwaukee, without a single railroad completed, was struggling, unaided and alone.

Chicago being a larger city than Milwaukee, of course has a larger number of mercantile houses, wholesale and retail, and a larger number of competitors for the trade of the Northwest. This gives purchasers the choice of a larger market, and leads them to believe that they can do better there than at Milwaukee. And as long as they have this opinion, even though they could purchase goods to much better advantage here than at Chicago, the *effect* of it is just as prejudicial to our interests as if it were true. Whether this opinion is well-founded or not, we do not now inquire.

Again, Chicago is the greatest *Gas Manufactory* in the Union. All her citizens, of all classes—editors, ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, laborers, grocers, bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, dress makers, milliners, bankers, brokers, agents, artists, speculators, politicians, office-holders, office-seekers, sharks, shysters, shop-keepers, liquor sellers, hotel-keepers, bartenders, livery-men, hack drivers, dray-men, runners, gamblers, brothel-keepers, fast men, fast women—all, of all trades and professions, and of no trade and all professions, whether at home or abroad, are engaged in the manufacture of gas, and of singing to the greatness and glory of Chicago. "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."

It is said that *gas alone* cannot build a city, construct railroads and manufactories—that it requires something more substantial than *gas* to do this. We answer, Chicago has furnished the *gas*, and her customers—eastern and European capitalists and Western merchants—have furnished the *money*. She has made the gas and they have paid for it, and kept the manufactory a running. And the head of it all—the life and soul of all its operations and the directors of all its movements—have been the *conductors of the press*. *The press of Chicago has accomplished wonders for her.* Its issues are found on our steamboats, in our rail cars, in our hotels and stores, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of our State, filled with advertisements of Chicago manufactories, and with glowing description, of the advantages of the Garden City, as the *great center* of trade and commerce, and in many instances these papers are paid for by the business men of Chicago, and sent out gratis into this State, by hundreds and thousands. If a good editorial is written on the trade and interests of Chicago, large numbers of extra copies are ordered by those whose interests it is adapted to promote, and distributed gratuitously among their customers and those whom they desire to secure as such, and thus they advertise their own business facilities, and encourage the press to a repetition of such efforts. By such means as these, Chicago has built herself up, and attained a name and a place, as the fourth commercial city in the Mississippi valley, taking rank after New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Her merchants and business men and real estate owners, and her citizens of all classes and of all shades of politics, work harmoniously together for her interests, and she has never been afflicted as we have by wrangling and personal quarrels by her leading men, over canals and railroads, and the questions we trust, now settled forever.

Chicago merchants, too, welcome all newcomers with a cordial greeting, and extend to them a helping hand. They judge rightly, that with such an immense field open to them, *there is room for all*, and the larger the number of wholesale houses there, the greater will be the number of customers attracted to that market. And they stand by each other honorably, and if one of their number plays a sharp game on them, by paying himself out of their goods sold to a weak house—possibly on his recommendation, he selling the house goods at the same time they did,—they cut him, and refuse to sell goods to those who purchase of him, so that he rarely plays that game on them a second time. And the result is, generally, that he has to wind up his business there, and seek a more congenial field for such labors.

That is very good as far as it goes. Now we propose that the Chicago merchants who are so complimented above, advertise liberally in that sheet that gives them such a first rate notice. For our part, we shall send up the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE and order it in, regardless of the cost.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE LATE EDITORS OF THE MILWAUKEE FREE DEMOCRAT.—We learn from the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* that Thomas Fitch, Jr., one of the late editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, was arrested on Thursday last, on a warrant from Governor Randall, in response to a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. The charge is that of having obtained money under false pretenses in St. Louis, about a year ago; and he was lodged in the county jail by an officer from St. Joseph, Mo., but was subsequently released on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.—The mixed Democracy of Macoupin county met in Carlinville on Monday last, and made the following nominations: For Representative, —— [illegible]; for District Attorney, D. B. [illegible]; for Circuit Clerk, —— Mayfield; for Sheriff, Wm. Wills; Coroner, J. D. [illegible].

ANOTHER FILLMORE PAPER FOR LINCOLN.—The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal*, which supported Fillmore in 1856 and has stood in opposition to the Republican organization since that time, now supports the Chicago nominees in the most effective manner.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Letter.

The Republicans of the IXth Congressional District of Indiana, assembled in Convention, a few days ago, to nominate a candidate for Representative. As we have before stated, not one objected to the choice of SCHUYLER COLFAX, who was nominated by acclamation. Preferring to attend to his duties in Washington rather than make a journey home to speak to his friends, he addressed them a letter from which we take the following extract:

But, being unable to be present and to address you personally on account of my public duties, I desired to draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which the Republicans in Congress have redeemed their pledges to the people. No political party ever existed that has been truer to its plighted faith; and, although the Senate has frustrated all our efforts, yet the legislation of the House shows the following results:

We have passed a bill, and by a large majority, ending the Kansas difficulty forever, by her admission into the Union under a Constitution overwhelmingly adopted by her people; and the same Senate which two years ago voted to admit her under a Slave Constitution, which her citizens had rejected by 10,000 majority, now tramples her application to be admitted with a Constitution, which every one concedes is her real choice, under their feet and close their doors in her face. The House has passed a liberal and comprehensive Homestead bill, tendering to all those whose only capital are their sinews and muscles, an honest heart and a willing hand, a home in our almost boundless territories of the West; and proffering this alike to the native citizen, and to him from foreign lands who has declared his intention to live and to die with the freemen of America. But the Senate, after months of delay and evasion, has rejected this and passed in its stead a mere graduation act, which it is hard to decide who it will benefit most—the speculator or the actual settler—and which insultingly excludes from what little benefit it proffers to the latter, all the unmarried young men of the country over twenty-one years of age; the very class of all others who furnish the largest share of the volunteers who defend our country in war, and who ought to be regarded, therefore, as having some rights that Senators might be induced to respect.

So also the House has striven to avoid the increasing evil of a National debt, by re-adjusting the Tariff on a basis which will afford more revenue, and at the same time discriminate in favor of our own manufactures. But the Senate, fearing that this protection might enure to the benefit of Free Labor, prefers to let the country go on, plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and refuses even to consider the bill sent them by the House.

The House also passed a bill prohibiting that debasing Institution—the offspring of sensuality—Polygamy; assimilating the punishment for it to that which civilization and morality have demanded in every State of the Union. But the bill sleeps the sleep of death on the table of the Senate.

The House also passed a bill annulling the Slave Laws of New Mexico, a territory which came to us Free, and which enacted a Slave Code that has been proven to have been drafted by a Southern Congressman at Washington, and sent to them for their adoption—a code so barbarous indeed that it prohibited the Courts from taking cognizance of any complaint made by a servant or shepherd, whatever his color, against his master for any correction inflicted by him. But the Senate of course refused to concur with the House in this report.

I might go on with more, but will only add that the House, fearing the defeat of the Homestead bill, passed a bill forbidding the sales of the public lands till ten years after their survey, thus giving the actual settler ten years the start of the speculator, and enable him to overcome the expenses of clearing, fencing, and building, before being required by a Presidential proclamation to borrow the money to pay for his land or lose it altogether. But the Senate has never seen fit to give even an hour to the consideration of this beneficent measure.

On these issues we are to go before the country; and I have no fear of the verdict. The people are not only disgusted at the measures of our opponents; but they feel disgusted and disgraced by the developments of corruption that have been proved against almost every department of the Administration. All over the land there is a feeling that this profligacy must be promptly arrested by the incoming of an Administration which shall be honest, economical and absolutely incorruptible; or that darker days are yet in store for our nation, if such rulers are to be continued. Fortunately, the Chicago Convention, guided apparently by more than human foresight, selected a ticket which, by the unanimous verdict of the whole people, complies with these requirements. However men may differ as to political principles, no one in this broad land, from the most gifted Senator to the bitterest partisan, has even whispered the slightest doubt of the unbending integrity and inflexible honesty of Abraham Lincoln. And a happy era, indeed, will be inaugurated when a President sits in our White House, who, unlike the present incumbent, will neither fear nor protest against Congress investigating the official conduct of his Administration, but will, on the contrary, armed with conscious rectitude, challenge and invite the severest scrutiny of friend or foe. In other respects, too, the choice of the Chicago Convention seems singularly fortunate. Reared amid all the disadvantages of orphanage and poverty, without the benefit of classical or collegiate education, and with only such attainments as could be acquired during the stern toils of frontier life, our gallant standard-bearer has so cultivated in mature years, his native intellect, that he stands before the American people now a giant in intellect as he is in stature, and one of the best and truest representatives of the self-made men of the Republic.

Nor is this all. His election will prove that, under our institutions, the Presidency is not more accessible to the child of wealth, of culture and of distinction, than to the poor farmer boy of the Western prairies—and that here, if nowhere else in the world, [illegible] the true test of distinction and fame. Elected, as he undoubtedly will be, Sectionalism and aristocracy will be banished from our White House, I trust not only for his term, but forever thereafter; and the [illegible] President himself, both the child and the champion of free labor, will welcome there with the hearty greetings of an honest heart the humble pioneer of the distant West as cordially as if he stood before him glittering with the stars and jewels that adorn the most talented and distinguished diplomatists from abroad. To attain such a desirable result as this, and to restore the Government to the principles of its Founders, let us all labor, heartily and zealously, and patriotically; feeling, as has been well said by another, that "With the faith of Abraham, and the courage of Hannibal, we shall surely conquer the Wrong and maintain the Right."

Respectfully yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Disaster at Sandusky.

The particulars of the accident which occurred during the Firemen's Tournament at Sandusky, Ohio, on Thursday last, are thus related by the Cleveland *Herald*:

The morning opened finely, giving promise of a beautiful day, and everything looked fair, but at 8.30 A. M. one of those frightful accidents occurred which frequently attend large gatherings of the people, to remind us that death is ever present. The balcony of the West House, on the north side, some thirty feet in length and seventeen feet high, holding about twenty people, came down with a crash, carrying those upon it to the pavement beneath. It was a sight to appal the stoutest heart. Strong hands instantly sprang to the relief of the victims, and some were found fortunate enough to escape with slight injuries, while others will carry through life mementos of a mistaken and criminal economy that permits some to put up structures that are unsafe for the use intended.

The wounded were carried to rooms in the house above, while messengers were despatched for physicians, and everything requisite was done for the maimed sufferers. After the wounded had received the attention of medical men we visited them to learn the extent of their injuries, and made the following list:

W. W. Wales, Clyde, right thigh broken; Mrs. Wales, bruised; Wm. Ormes, Tiffin, fracture of wrist, internal injuries, and various bruises; Levi Taylor, Tiffin, compound fracture of elbow. Mr. Taylor was standing by his lady, and they both fell; she was somewhat injured, but not seriously; Mrs. Black, Vermillion, slightly injured; James Costin, Bellefontaine, several ribs broken and spine badly injured; Miss Minny, Tiffin, badly crushed. Her chest is completely broken in, and it is feared that she will not recover. Mr. Hustic and John Ross, of Sandusky, were slightly injured.

Perhaps it is proper to say that Mr. West, the proprietor of the hotel and owner of the building, tried to keep people from going on the balcony, deeming it unsafe, but the windows being open, and a company passing at the time with music, they crowded upon the balcony, and with their weight caused the cast iron brackets supporting it to break. When we visited the wounded, we found them receiving the attention of skillful physicians, and Mrs. West particularly active in ministering to their wants.

Crops in Louisiana.

Last year it rained twenty-one days in the month of June. For the present year, we have had but one light rain in the same month. During the last eight or ten days it has been intensely hot and dry. Vegetation is much parched, and the streets are excessively dusty and disagreeable. Our market supplies are seriously affected by this meteorological condition. Vegetables are getting scarce and high, and of indifferent quality, and fruits are very deficient in sweetness and juiciness. Watermelons and cantelopes are quite abundant, but not of the best quality. Pears and apples, too, are coming in from Mississippi, but all bear evidences of the prevalent aridity.

The accounts of the crops in this vicinity are highly flattering. In the Delta region the corn is uncommonly fine, and may be considered made. Cotton is everywhere most promising, but its eventual yield depends upon the safe passage through the months of July and August, and the state of the picking season. No estimates of the probable crop can be safely based upon the present appearance of the stand. The plant cane, though greatly in need of rain, has a good appearance. The Mississippi river is still unusually low, and no epidemical or other diseases prevail.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Mr. Lincoln's Life.

We observe that various publishing houses in different parts of the country are advertising the "Life" of Mr. Lincoln as "nearly ready," "in press," etc., and prefacing their announcements with the statement that theirs is the "authorized," or the "only authorized," or the "only authentic and authorized" edition. Now there has been great competition for the publication of Mr. Lincoln's biography, and various parties have been procuring the materials for such a work, but it is unnecessary, we presume, for us to say that none of them are "authorized" by Mr. Lincoln. He is ignorant of their contents, and is not responsible for anything they may contain.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

Old Jacob.

The New York *Independent* has the following brief obituary notice of the "old public functionary," in its commercial article:

J. B. is now fulfilling the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Let him flourish. Living or dead, it may always be said of him, "hic jacet."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.—By Thomas Guthrie, D. D.—Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

To any of our readers who have made the acquaintance of Dr. Guthrie from reading his previous volumes, the simple announcement of another work from the most eloquent of Scotch divines will be all sufficient. But this little book has an interest which peculiarly commends it to every philanthropist and lover of his race. The Ragged Schools for which this volume is a [illegible] plea, have proved to be a very effectual agency in reaching the children of the lowest and most degraded inhabitants of the crowded cities of Scotland and England, and of giving them the elements of a mental and moral education, which they would have acquired from [illegible] any other source. There is just such a class in our city and every other city of our land, who are beneath the reach of our Common Schools—for the most part the children of intemperate or profligate parents, who in many cases send them out into our streets and alleys to beg or steal, or in some such way procure a miserable subsistence, and who are ripening that meanwhile for a career of crime which in all probability will send them to the penitentiary or the gallows.

We commend this volume to our readers, believing they will be delighted with its eloquent appeals in behalf of suffering humanity, and be prepared, in view of the beneficent results from Ragged Schools in Europe, to inaugurate some such institution in our own city.

For sale in Chicago, by William G. Holmes, No. 170 South Clark street.

THE PROVINCE OF REASON. By John Young, LL. D., Author of "The Christ of History." 12 mo. [illegible] pp. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, N. Y.

This work is a criticism of Mansell's Limits of Religious Thought. Few works of the kind ever met with so extensive a sale and favorable a reception as "Mansell's Limits," while at the same time it has given rise to a great deal of earnest controversy. The author of this criticism has seen fit to enter the lists, believing, he says, that the teachings of Mansell are "calculated to undermine the very foundation of morality." He has here taken up the cudgel in behalf of the rights, Province of Reason. His known ability as a metaphysician will cause this book to be much sought after. It is for sale by Wm. G. Holmes, at the Religious Book Depository, 170 Clark street.

The Good Work in Henry County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GENESEO, Henry County, June 15.

The camp fires are lighted here, and the good work goes on. The "Republican Club" is rapidly enrolling its members and the "Lincoln Wide Awakes" have nearly one hundred of the young men on their list. The two organizations are distinct, entirely, yet they are formed with the utmost harmony of feeling and with mutual pledges to unite action whenever the occasion may require. The "old men are for counsel," the "young men for war," and if you would like to see one hundred young "wide-awake" soldiers, just call on us. The work goes bravely on for Lincoln and Reform.

Yours truly, H.

Destructive Fire at Minneapolis.

A severe fire occurred at Minneapolis on Sunday morning last, which destroyed one whole block, the fire commencing in Farrant's building at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Second street. The principal losers were Martin Farrant, L. Ford, Amos Clark, S. Hidden, and R. F. Baker. The total loss is from $15,000 to $20,000. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as the locality where it was first discovered was set on fire some weeks since, but extinguished before any damage was done.

MACOUPIN CO. JAIL DESTROYED.

A Negro Burned to Death.

[From the Carlinville [illegible] Democrat.]

A little before three o'clock this morning, Mrs. Plain, wife of the Sheriff, was awakened by hearing unusual noises in the cell of a negro prisoner in the story above, as the means and groans of some one suffering great pain. She called up John Kelmer, deputy Sheriff, who took a candle and went up stairs. As he unlocked the hall door at the head of the stairs, leading to the cells, a great volume of smoke burst out into his face, driving him back. He made a second attempt, and then gave the alarm. He spoke to the negro, who replied that if a bucket of water could be reached to him, he could put out the fire himself. But every effort to reach him failed, for the smoke poured through the iron grating of the cell door in such volume that no one could approach to unlock the suffocating negro. Water was poured in at the door and window, but did not reach the flames.

The poor negro, (who, by the way, was the horse-thief lately arrested at Belleville, for stealing Mart. Pocklington's horse,) was burned to death. It is supposed that he set the fire himself, by means unknown, with the hope of escaping in the confusion, as he was an old jail-bird, and recently discharged from the Penitentiary.

Republicans in New York.

The Republicans of this city are organizing and entering upon the work of the campaign in numbers and with zeal which augur well for the vote of the party next November. Not only are the ward associations thoroughly organized in every ward, with earnest and efficient officers, but campaign clubs and battalions are formed or forming throughout the city, and the meetings are highly encouraging both in numbers and spirit. Faces are already seen in many of the Republican rooms never seen in a Republican room before, and the names of many persons are enrolled in the ranks who have before acted with the pretended democrats.

We have already alluded to the fact that forty laboring men of the First Ward, who have up to the present time voted the democratic ticket, came in a body to the Republican Campaign Club, asked to be enrolled as members, and signed the roll to a man. Their reasons for this step were set forth in a well-written and intelligent document, in which they expressed their conviction that the professions of friendship for laboring men by the democratic party are false, and declared that henceforth they should act with the Republican party.

We observe that the Republicans of the First Assembly district are to hold a meeting on the Bowling Green this evening, at eight o'clock. General Nye and other able speakers are announced for the occasion, and we hope the people of this portion of the city, in which the Republican vote has heretofore been very light, will turn out, and that the good results will be seen in the election.

Large and spirited meetings were held last evening by the Lincoln and Hamlin clubs of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first wards and by the Workingmen's Republican Association.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 14th.*

Slave Burning in Texas.

On the night of the 11th ult., a negro slave in Orangeville, Fannin County, Texas, killed his master and mistress and two children. He was assisted, or declared that he was assisted, by two other negroes. He was [illegible] by some of the neighbors and bound. At first he denied his guilt, but afterwards made a confession. He gave as a reason for the deed that his master had not used him well of late, and was about to sell him."—*The Benham (Texas) Era* says:

"*Many were in favor of burning him*, and others of hanging; the latter course having the most advocates, he was suspended from a limb of a tree in front of the house."

A day or two after, the two accomplices of the negro were hanged on the same tree, and the bodies of all were there left suspended. From this it seems that they do sometimes at least talk about burning negroes at the South.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Later from Hayti.

We have to-day received our Hayti files to May 26th.

A project is on foot to form an association for the encouragement and protection of immigration.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President of Hayti has recognized Mr. Louis Gaetjens as commercial agent for the United States at Saint Marc.

The President Geffrard continued his journey through the Republic. He was everywhere received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Gonaives was illuminated every night he was there. At Cape Haytien, the keys of the city were presented to him on a plate of gold, and at the other towns triumphal arches, illuminations and shouts of welcome marked his progress. The journey of the President is the great topic of the day, and eclipses everything else.

The colony of emigrants from Louisiana, numbering some two hundred, have settled in a desirable location near Saint Marc, in the Artibonite.

There are frequent arrivals at Port-au-Prince of American vessels laden with fish and other articles, with which the markets at Hayti are glutted. In some instances the prices these goods bring barely cover the custom house duties.

A steamer is announced to leave Port-au-Prince for Liverpool early in July.—*New York Evening Post.*

Characteristic Rascality.

[From the Pontiac Sentinel.]

R. P. Morgan Jr. of Dwight, went to Chicago last week, and purchased a splendid flag, 15 by 20, with the motto of "Honest Abe Lincoln" emblazoned on its folds. He erected it in his lawn, in front of the house, never imagining [illegible] Dwight Democrats [illegible] that they would disturb or molest his private property. With that rowdy spirit so characteristic of Sham Democracy, a few ruffians belonging to that party on Friday night last, entered the yard and destroyed the flag by painting words immediately under the motto, so indecent that we dare not put them in print. They removed the flag and hid it on Hanson's Warehouse, where it remained until 8 o'clock next morning exposed to the gaze of the respectable portion of the community. The rascals fearing detection and [illegible], betook themselves to a lawyer and paid him a fee to defend them before any persons pointed them out as the guilty ones. Morgan will put them through [illegible] as it costs him every cent he is worth. A ruffian who would be guilty of an act like this really deserves a residence inside the walls of the Joliet Penitentiary. However, this is what may be expected of the Democracy of the present day.

ALL FOR LINCOLN.—The little steamer Winfield brought a load of Crawford County passengers from the Lynxville Landing down to Prairie du Chien on Monday last, and [illegible] the talk, a vote was taken to ascertain their preferences for President, when every one on board—and there were a couple of dozen—voted for Old Abe!—*Prairie du Chien Leader.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resident in Mason County, Virginia, says he knows between fifty and seventy-five people in his vicinity who are sure to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, although not a vote was cast there for Fremont in the last campaign.

—The Pope, according to the Turin correspondence of [illegible] caused a grand [illegible] Peter's, in consequence of [illegible] Garibaldi.

A NEGRO'S [illegible].—[illegible] a young Irishman of [illegible] considerable expectations, and one who thought uncommonly well of himself, attended an old fashioned camp meeting in Maryland. After a sermon from the elder, he walked to another grove where the colored folks had services to themselves. The preacher, who was as black as night, was holding forth with all the eloquence of his race, exclaimed, "A remnant shall be saved;" yes, brethren, a remnant shall be saved [illegible] the indignation of our hero.—*Zanesville Courier.*

—A duel was fought last Wednesday near Savannah, Ga., between Mr. Nelson and Dr. Holmes. The difficulty grew out of an [illegible] affair soon after the adjournment of the Charleston Convention. The weapons were fowling pieces charged with buck shot; distance 60 paces. After the first fire Mr. Nelson was too much disabled to continue the fight. Dr. Holmes escaped any injury.

—The Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser* tells of four men who caught a boy 14 years old, on a charge of theft, and whipped him by turns all day long, to make him confess. They diversified their punishment by occasionally hanging him to the joist. The men were bound over on a charge of assault.

—A protest has been published in the last (Md.) *News*, signed by twenty-one residents of Kent county, protesting against the withholding by postmasters, of so called incendiary news. They declare that they feel "degraded" by the refusal of the postmasters to deliver to them their newspapers and claim the papers as their property.

—The Japanese astronomical day is divided into twelve instead of twenty-four hours. These are designated as follows: Midnight—rat time; two o'clock—cow time; four o'clock—tiger-time; six o'clock—rabbit time; eight o'clock—dragon-time; ten o'clock—snake-time; noon—horse time; afternoon—two o'clock—sheep time; four o'clock—monkey-time; six o'clock—chicken time; eight o'clock—dog-time; ten o'clock—hog-time.

—There is at present a mule, seemingly in good health and strength, drawing milk to Baltinglass workhouse, Wicklow, Ireland, from Corrigan, which was employed in the rebellion of 1798, carrying military stores to the army whilst at Vinegar Hill.

—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, mentions two notable events as having occurred in Madrid lately. The Countess de Cumbre Hermosa tried to cut her husband's throat while he was asleep, because he had, not without reason, suspected her of jealousy. Two nuns at Las Sciesas Monastery, daughters of the most aristocratic, fought a terrible duel with bowie knives. Both combatants were severely injured.

—Prince Alfred is every inch a sailor; as full of mischief and fun as any middy in her Majesty's service, and vastly popular among his companions, who, although picked lads, are none the less au pickles. Boys will fight, and one day Prince Alfred had a turn-up with young Gordon, and got a regular thrashing. Some one carried the news to Capt. Tarleton. "Don't bother me with such nonsense," said he, "if I listen to these tales I shall have enough to do. If the Prince can't keep a civil tongue in his head, the sooner he is taught to do so the better."—*Plymouth Journal.*

CEDAR BEER.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* gives the following receipt. He says: As the warm weather is approaching, we begin to think of refreshing drinks. I have a famed recipe, which I give. It is an effervescing drink, but far pleasanter than soda water, inasmuch as you do not have to drink for your life, in order to get your money's worth. The effervescence is much more slow. Two ounces of tartaric acid, two pounds of white sugar, the juice of half a lemon, three pints of water. Boil together five minutes. When nearly cold, add the whites of three eggs well beaten, with half a cup of flour, and half an ounce of essence of wintergreen. Bottle and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonfuls of this syrup for a tumbler of water, and add one quarter of a teaspoonful of soda.

SELECTIONS FROM MOMUS.—A COCKNEY—A person of mistaken (h)aspirations.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PERSIAN AND A TURK—One worships the sun, and the other the daughter.

NOT AT ALL STRANGE—That Scotland, the land of cakes, should also be the land of Burns.

When distance lends enchantment to the view, what amount of interest does it charge the view for the accommodation?

An amateur wants to know whether the "Music of the spheres" has ever been arranged for the piano; and if so, where it is published.

"My German friend, how long have you been married?"

"Vel, dis am a ting I seldom don't likes to talk about; but ven I dus, it seems to me sposit so long as it never vas."

—Hannibal Hamlin, the next Vice-President, has signified his intention of stopping for a few days in Brooklyn, on his way home after the adjournment of Congress. He will stay with his friend, Mr. Mudgett, who resides in Montague street, and who was formerly a neighbor of Mr. Hamlin's. The Ashland and Rocky Mountain Club, in conjunction with the Lincoln Battalion, are making preparations to serenade the expected visitor on a grand scale.

—We learn through the Postoffice Department that our suggestion in the matter of issuing stamps of a larger denomination than those hitherto used, for prepayment of foreign postage, has been in part adopted, and new "thirty cent" stamps will be ready next week. It is supposed by the department that these will answer all purposes, yet some of our merchants think that we should also have sixty, eighty, ninety and one hundred cent stamps, if prepayment is to be exacted in this manner.

DEATH OF A BELL-EVERETT PAPER.—The Nashville *Daily News*, the home organ of John Bell, has departed this life. Its good will and subscription list have been transferred to the Nashville *Patriot*.

ARE LOCOMOTIVES LEFT-HANDED?—Mr. Williams, locomotive superintendent of the Central Railroad at Syracuse, informs the *Railroad Review* that, according to his experience, nine out of ten of the crank axles that break give way on the left hand side. At first this appeared entirely accidental, but a continuance of the phenomenon, after special effort had been made to adjust both sides of the engine alike, naturally led to the belief that there was a discoverable cause. Who will discover it? Has the experience occurred in any other shop?

A DRAMATIC TALE.—A suit has been commenced in the French Courts, the incidents developed in which will set the brains of the dramatists in a whirl, and give work to their pens. The story runs thus:

"Nearly thirty years ago a widow lady, of a noble and powerful Huguenot family residing in the south of France, placed her child with a gardener's wife, who was to act as its foster-mother and nurse. One day, as the young heir was sporting before the door, and the gardener's child was lying on a bed in the cottage, the nurse heard the wheels of a carriage, and immediately suspected that the mother of her young charge was coming to see her son. In her flurry she snatched up the heir, but slipping, let him fall upon a heap of stones, breaking his right arm and collar-bone. In her terror she rushed to her husband, who advised her to stow away the screaming victim under the bed clothes, and, taking his garments, he placed them on his own child, and boldly stood at the door to wait the lady's coming. Contrary to the usual casual glance given by her on her previous visits, the lady mother was so struck at the change in her darling, to the lean, brown, hungry looking babe which she beheld in the place of her own plump baby, that, vexed and exasperated beyond measure, she seized the child in her arms, and bade the postillion drive away. The gardener and his wife were terribly frightened, but decided to go the next day to the chateau and make an explanation. To their further consternation they found on the next morning that the lady was gone, and had taken away the child. Years sped on, and the family did not return, while the ignorant cottagers, influenced by terror, never dared to stir in the matter, until the gardener's wife, on her death bed, recently made a full confession. In the mean time, the cottager's child has passed his life as a member of one of the noblest families of France, has been attached to an embassy, and now holds a desirable official position; while the real heir has spent his youth in discipline and privation as a soldier in Algeria. The latter now brings suit to recover his property and title."

Berryer, probably the most famous lawyer in France, has been engaged for the defence.

Three Prominent Ladies Described.

The letter-writers describe Mrs. Lincoln as a lady about 35 years old, and a zealous Presbyterian. Mr. Lincoln attends the same church but is not a member. He, however, is a moral man, and a strict teetotaler. A temperate President, with a Presbyterian lady to preside at the White House, may affect some changes in Washington manners.

Mrs. Bell is a lady of decided character and energy, and is not bitterly Pro-Slavery in principle. At the murder of the waiter at the hotel in Washington, by Herbert of California, she took the occasion to express her strong abhorrence of the manners of Southern ruffians who chanced to obtain seats in the National Legislature.

Mrs. Douglas has been for a few years—ever since her marriage, in fact—one of the queens of Washington Society. Whatever people think of the Little Giant, it is settled by a unanimous vote that Mrs. Douglas is charming. If she were a candidate for nomination, no Convention would ignore her claims. If she were running for President, she would unite all suffrages, unless some fanatic went against her on religious grounds; for Mrs. Douglas is an earnest, practical Roman Catholic.

Honest Man in Paris.

A curious instance of extreme meanness occurred in Paris a short time since, and is worthy of the man who, after fifty years of intimacy with M. Lionville, the eminent lawyer, would not pay three francs to go to his funeral, contending that the family ought to supply carriages enough for all *friends* who wished to attend.

The present instance is of a rich man whose beloved son died. The father had a modest tomb built for him, and a plain slab at the door with the usual inscription on it. After a few years the lease of the ground in which the tomb was raised, expired—as the young man himself had—the father unwilling to renew the lease (costing a trifle) was obliged to have the tomb demolished, and set about utilizing the materials thereof. The stone was serviceable for building purposes, but the slab, however, at first [illegible]; however, he at length discovered that one of the steps of his sidewalk was much broken and the pieces were removed, the tombstone put in their place, and [illegible] daily gathered in a certain street of Paris to read: Here lies C. L., the beloved son of ——, died Aug. —, 185—. "Pray for him!" The stone wears away, but less rapidly than the father's grief.

The Meanness of the Express.

A Detroit paper having advertised a cheap edition of the Republican Speech of Abraham Lincoln in this City last March, the New York *Express* copies the notice, and adds:

"But you do not print on the title page that $200 or $300 which was paid Mr. Lincoln for that [illegible]"

[illegible] Mr. Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill., was invited by a [illegible] in Brooklyn to deliver a lecture before them. He accepted the invitation, was allowed to choose his subject, and they agreed to pay him $200 for the service. All the labor of preparing the lecture [illegible], he had to give at least a week of his time and pay out from $50 to $75 for traveling expenses, in order to earn this $200. Who says it was too much? Is it any body's business but that of the association which hired and paid him? Is there that man living who, in order to save himself a quarter, would have preferred that Mr. Lincoln, who is known to be in moderate circumstances, should lose a week's time, pay his own traveling expenses, and come here and lecture for nothing? If there is so mean a wretch on earth, we [illegible] not to vote the Republican ticket this Fall. If we can't elect it without the votes of such creatures, we prefer to be beaten.

Had Mr. Lincoln insisted on losing his time and paying his own way, there would still have been much to be paid for, since the large Hall of the Institute had to be paid for, and the advertising, which neither we nor the *Express* would do for nothing. And shall we insist on being paid for our work, yet cry Shame on the lecturer who does not volunteer to do his for nothing?

If there is any rule which journalists of all men, should strenuously uphold, it is that of paying for labor, intellectual as well as physical. We are eternally sponged upon for services that ought to be paid for—we feel that the exaction is unjust and mean, and chafe under it while we submit to it. How is it then, that the bitterness of party hate, the eagerness of political detraction, can induce even one of us to stoop to perpetrate so base a paragraph as that above quoted from the *Express*?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mistakes of Physicians.

Oliver W. Holmes, (physician, philosopher, and poet,) in a lecture upon physicians gives the following account of some mistakes which have been made in medicine:

Sooner or later, everybody is tripped up in forming a diagnosis. I saw Velpeau tie one of the carotid arteries for a supposed aneurism, which was only a little harmless tumor, and kill his patient. Mr. Dease, of Dublin, was not fortunate in a case he [illegible] declared an abscess, while others thought it an aneurism. He thrust a lancet into it, and proved himself in the right. Soon after he made a similar diagnosis. He thrust in his lancet, as before, and out gushed the patient's blood, and his life with it. The next morning, Mr. Dease was found dead, and floating in his blood. He had divided the femoral artery. I have doomed people, and seen others doom them, over and over again, on the strength of physical signs, and they have lived in the most contumacious and scientifically unjustifiable manner as long as they lived, and some are living still. I see two men in the street very often, who were both as good as dead in the opinion of all who saw them in their extremity. People will insist on living sometimes though manifestly moribund. In Dr. Elder's Life of Kane you will find a story of this sort told by Dr. Kane himself. The captain of a ship was dying of scurvy, but the crew mutinied, and he gave up dying for the present to take care of them. An old lady in this city, near her end, got a little vexed about a proposed change in her will; made up her mind not to die just then; ordered a coach; was driven twenty miles to the house of a relative, and lived for four years longer. Cotton Mather tells some good stories which he picked up in his experience, or out of his books, showing the unstable equilibrium of prognosis. Simon Stone was shot in nine places, and, as he lay for dead, the Indians made two hacks with a hatchet to cut his head off. He got well, however, and was a lusty fellow in Cotton Mather's time. Jabez Musgrove was shot with a bullet that went in his ear and came out of his eye on the other side. A couple of bullets went through his body, also. Jabez got well, however, and lived many years. *Per contra*, Col. Rossiter, cracking a plum stone with his teeth, broke a tooth, and lost his life. We have seen physicians dying, like [illegible], from a scratch. And a man who had a [illegible] shot through his head is alive and well. These extreme cases are warnings. But you can never be too cautious in your prognosis, in the view of great uncertainty [illegible] the causes of any disease not long watched, and the many unexpected turns it may take.

Preparations for War.

Capt. Hardee, of Rural Home Florida, proposes to raise "a volunteer cavalry corps of one hundred men," to be placed at the disposal of "the first Southern State that shall secede from a Union which exists only in name, and which stands repudiated upon the statute books of many of the Northern States." In view of this portentous enterprise in which this individual is about to embark, we think it high time for the Muse of History to replenish her ink-horn and mend her pen. Here, at last, we have Gen. Cushing's "man on horseback," all ready to inaugurate a military despotism as soon as his hundred shall have saddled their [illegible]. Cervantes, the great recorder of knightly feats, is gone; and G. P. R. James' equestrian portraits are only of "solitary horsemen" who happened to be detected in the act of "wending their way at sunset." History furnishes no parallel to the hardihood of this valiant hero, who offers to forsake his rural home for the purpose of [illegible] "the first Southern State that shall secede," [illegible] "the Northern States on whose statute books the Union stands repudiated." There may be those who will ignorantly wonder what can be the motive of war between two parties who agree mutually to "repudiate the Union." But the question is no concern of ours. We only know that the "cavalry corps" is to be raised. With a view of rendering a service to the gallant commander, we venture to suggest the classic fields of Bladensburgh, as an appropriate camping-ground and muster-field for the drill of the company in the peculiar tactics for which that region has obtained historic renown. The cultivation of the peaceful art of running away may be of great advantage to the Rural Hundred.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT SPEAKING FOR OLD ABE.—The following is from the Prairie du Chien *Leader*, of the 14th:

Mr. S. S. Ferrell, a Douglas Democrat, from Marietta, happening in at the Republican headquarters the other evening while there was a crowd of country people present, was requested to tell what he knew of Old Abe Lincoln, as it was understood he used to be acquainted with him in Illinois. Mr. Ferrell complied, and for half or three-quarters of an hour entertained the company in an excellent manner. He says he knows Old Abe is honest and able, and a noble man every way.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The eloquent and gifted German orator, Carl Shurz, very happily condenses the platform of the Republican party as follows:

To Man, his birthright; to Labor, freedom; to him that wants to labor, work and independence; to him that works, his dues.

As the editor of a Cincinnati paper was playing with that pretty little plaything so much used out West, a revolver, it "revolved" and sent the bullet in very unpleasant proximity to his head. A slight depression of the muzzle of the pistol and the editorial matter in that office would have been very materially leaded.

A Douglas Democrat, the other day, was endeavoring to make fun of the Republicans, for calling Mr. Lincoln Honest Old Abe, and for the purpose of showing the absurdity of the expression, said: "Now how ridiculous it would sound if we were to say Honest Old Steve!" The crowd acknowledged that honest old Steve would sound very ridiculous.

POPULAR TRADE
FOR CASH!
ONE PRICE ONLY
THE LARGEST
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE
IN THE UNITED STATES
West of New York, is that of W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 & 169 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 167 & 169
FROM AUCTION,
From Manufacturers and Importers Daily.
ALL THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE REC'D DIRECT BY EVERY STEAMER.
They have always in store a stock which
FOR EXTENT, FOR ELEGANCE, FOR VARIETY, FOR RICHNESS, AND CHEAPNESS,
Is so incomparably beyond any other in this city, that
Any Comparison is Simply Absurd!
PRICES GUARANTEED, In every Instance,
Lower than Elsewhere!
W. M. ROSS & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT —OF— ALEXANDRE'S KIDS, [illegible] A. GRAVES, [illegible] Lake Street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN Elegant assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, [illegible]

HOSIERY, GLOVES, Gauze Merino Flannels. [illegible]

CITY SCRIP.—We buy City [illegible]

FOR A FEW DAYS
LONGER IN—
CHICAGO!
The only Safe, Efficacious and Permanent Cure for
CORNS,
BUNIONS,
Soft-Corns,
—AND ALL—
DISEASES OF THE FEET
IS THE
Unerring System Practiced
BY
DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER,
Author of several works on Diseases of the Feet.

DR. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Chiropodist to His Majesty the KING OF BAVARIA, and to all the PRINCIPAL SOVEREIGNS of Europe, begs leave to express his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, for bearing public testimony to his paramount mode of treatment, and has to state that by careful study and actual practice, he has rendered himself master of this
Important but Neglected Branch of Surgery,
Which has been consigned to a class of men whose
Supreme Ignorance
Has thrown obloquy upon those who have both the wish and power to alleviate pain and prolong life.
Corns, Bunions, Soft-Corns, &c.
Are permanently cured in a few minutes without causing THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience either during their removal or afterwards.
DR. SCHLOSSER has the satisfaction of laying before the public, at his Consulting Rooms, as a proof of the
Extraordinary Satisfaction
Given by his
UNSURPASSED STYLE OF TREATMENT
A [illegible] list of testimonials from Citizens of the highest standing in
CHICAGO,
From which he begs to quote the following:
CHICAGO TESTIMONIALS:
[From B. F. Patrick.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed a number of corns for me from which I have suffered several years. The operation was performed without pain and very skillfully. B. F. PATRICK.
Chicago, June 7th, 1860.
[From R. M. Clark.]
Dr. Schlosser removed several Corns from one foot, during last week, [illegible]. R. M. CLARK, 36 Clark street.
Chicago, June 11th, 1860.
[From J. Holden.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed several painful corns from my feet with great skill; his operations are free from pain, and I would advise all those similarly afflicted to give him a trial. J. HOLDEN.
Chicago, June 4th, 1860.
[From H. Lierman, pastor of St. Peter's Church, German Congregation.]
[illegible] H. LIERMAN.
Chicago, June 4th, 1860.
In addition to the above testimonials many thousands more are in Dr. S.'s possession, which may be seen at his Consulting Rooms,
TREMONT HOUSE.
DR. SCHLOSSER'S
Method is based upon long Experience, and Approved by the
HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
Both in the
Old and New Worlds.
SEVERAL DIPLOMAS FROM MEDICAL COLLEGES
May be seen at his Consulting Rooms,
Parlors No. 31, &c.,
At the
TREMONT HOUSE.
Office Hours from 10 A. M., till 6 P. M.
Only for a few Days Longer in
CHICAGO.

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS. J. A. SMITH & CO., NO. 118 ... LAKE STREET. [illegible]

SAFES, SAFES, SAFES. Wilder's Fire Proof, Davidson's Fire Proof, Nason's Burglar Proof. [illegible] PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! 1860.
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 Randolph Street, 116.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 46 ... LAKE STREET ... No. 46, CHICAGO, ILL. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes. [illegible] After the 10th of June, we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BURWELL & WYANT— Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 3 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction. AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts!

BRANUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE Re-opened at 138 Lake street, With an entire NEW STOCK of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all kinds, &c. &c. WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO. 72 & 74 STATE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, MATTRESSES, BEDDING. HOWE'S PATENT Eliptic Spring Bed, The best ever offered to the Public. [illegible] CHAS. TOBEY & BRO. 72 & 74 ... State Street ... 72 & 74, CORNER RANDOLPH.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! 131 LAKE STREET. [illegible] BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins and Vestings, [illegible] FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of the very best and latest styles. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, [illegible] SMITH & [illegible], 131 ... Lake Street ... 131.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, &c.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embossed.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, &c.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embossed.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Lisse.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and [illegible]
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain, Linen, Spangled and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimmed, &c.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to [illegible]
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE ST.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastic, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes. All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Retiring from the Trade! We shall offer our ENTIRE STOCK RICH FANCY & MOURNING SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS. As they Must be Sold. 150 ... Lake Street ... 150. A. G. DOWNS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Paper Hangings AND WINDOW SHADES AT LESS THAN COST. At the great Closing Out Sale at E. G. L. FAXON'S, 70 ... LAKE STREET ... 70.

SCALES! SCALES!! SAFES! SAFES!! [illegible] 128 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Special Notices.
Health and Pure Blood are [illegible] MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible]
Soothing and Bracing.—The [illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]
Meyers' Miraculous Vermin [illegible]
Bourbon Whisky Bitters [illegible] W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible] street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. R. R. LANDON, Agent.
"Brown's Laxative Troches." [illegible]
Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills. [illegible] B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Sold by GEO. H. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago.
Those who are Curious to [illegible]
Barry's Tricopherous is the [illegible]
Congress Water.—Much [illegible] CONGRESS C. W. WATER. [illegible] CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.
"BOKER'S BITTERS" [illegible] L. FUNKE, Jr., No. 81 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible] O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors [illegible]

Stationery, &c.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, LEDGER PAPERS, Writing Inks and Fluids, BLANK BOOKS, CARD-BOARDS AND CARDS, WRAPPING PAPER. And every description of BOOK BINDER'S STOCK, 122 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State [illegible]
D. A. INGERSOLL, BOOK BINDER AND RULER [illegible]
PRINT, BOOK AND WR[illegible]

WAKE UNIFORMS
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] LAKE STREET..........NO. [illegible]
SAFES, SAFES.—
AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at P[illegible]'s.
NEW STYLES [illegible] CLOTHING at P[illegible]'s.
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
[illegible] Randolph Street . . 116
HENDERSON & CO.
[illegible] and Shoes,
[illegible] LAKE STREET..........NO. 48
[illegible] Metallic Tipped Shoes,
[illegible] LL & WYANT—
FURNISHING GOODS,
[illegible] STYLES AND NOVELTIES
[illegible] Hill Shirts!
[illegible] UM'S GREAT
[illegible] ETY STORE
[illegible] at 138 Lake street,
[illegible] TOBEY & BRO.
72 & 74
[illegible] TE STREET.
[illegible] NITURE,
[illegible] Glasses,
[illegible] ESSES, BEDDING.
[illegible] Spring Bed,
[illegible] ORE! NEW GOODS!
[illegible] LAKE STREET.
[illegible] OTHS, CASSIMERES,
[illegible] ADY-MADE CLOTHING,
[illegible] Furnishing Goods,
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Fans. Fans. Fans.
[illegible] Garters. Garters.
[illegible] 124 LAKE STREET
SILKS! SILKS!
[illegible] from the Trade!
[illegible] TIRE STOCK
[illegible] CY & MOURN'G SILKS
[illegible] BARGAINS!!
[illegible] Paper Hangings
[illegible] DOW SHADES
[illegible] ES! SCALES!!
[illegible] Water St., Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Health and Pure Blood are In[illegible]—[illegible]

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only remove the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so tried them without finding them deceptive; increasing and [illegible] is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet these are unable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers. jel5dw

Soothing and Bracing.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of the renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all similar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and tightens the depressed animal powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed (as is the case where ordinary tonics are administered) by any unpleasant reaction. jel5 d&w1w

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my25d10-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and the most direct efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. T. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 79 State street, Chicago.
E. S. LANDON, Agent. ap27 [illegible]

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. jel5-1wlod

Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Headaches are nature's warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, produce gases which ascend to the head, causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of Brandreth's Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first dose. Do not lose any time be lost. The consequences of [illegible] are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, 43 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jel6dw1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghewa Jr (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dyeing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these [illegible] productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. [illegible]

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water"; which many persons suppose to be the real article of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

[illegible] Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire the genuine water.
[illegible] CLARKE & WHITE.

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also been processed and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by
L. FUNKE, JR.,
No. 8 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

(From the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

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Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	**Trains Arrive.**
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
7.45 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
8.15 A. M.	9.25 A. M.
11.30 P. M.	9.25 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.35 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	6.15 A. M.
8.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.35
MILWAUKEE.	
8.45 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	9.45 P. M.
5.35 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please notify us when changes in this table are necessary.

Judge Douglas "on Horseback."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The present candidature of Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, and the pertinacity with which he demands a nomination, without regard to the consequences to himself or his party, recall an incident which occurred at the dinner table of the late Secretary Marcy, and had a remarkable bearing upon the good things of that day. It was in 1856, after the return of Mr. Buchanan from London, and before the Cincinnati Convention. Secretary Marcy gave what he humorously called "a dinner to the candidates." All whose names had been spoken of in connection with the "glittering bauble" were present, and prominent among them were Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan.

Gov. Marcy at intervals in the conversation at the table, and in the vein of quiet humor and occasional veiled satire, which was one of the charms of his social intercourse, took up the candidates, or those which he chose to consider so *seriatim*, and very much to the entertainment of the party, except the anxious individual *sitting at the moment* for his portrait, proceeded to discuss the chances of each for a nomination. He appeared to have got through the list, and the "Little Giant" had not been noticed. Our informant, who was one of the guests, and who, having had the distinction to be classed with the aspirants, was, of course, a close observer of the scene, shrewdly suspected that this omission was wanton and wicked on the part of the Secretary, and was purposely made with the conviction that Douglas would feel that he had been "neglected," and by reminding the Governor of the fact, would call the more marked attention of the other "candidates" to what he had in reserve.

And sure enough, the "Little Giant," after waiting impatiently for some one else to notice the omission, was finally compelled to say, "Well, Governor, what do you think of my chances?" "I beg your pardon, Mr. Douglas, for the seeming, but certainly unintentional, neglect," said the Governor, "and I shall be obliged to tell a story to illustrate your chances. When I was a boy, in my native town in Massachusetts, standing one day by the roadside, talking with a neighbor, a horseman, riding at the top of his speed, his steed frothing at the mouth, and with flanks bloody with the rowel, suddenly stopped in the road before us, and hurriedly inquired the distance to the next town. 'Ten miles,' said my companion. 'And how long do you think it will take me to get there?' demanded the excited horseman. 'Why, look a here, my good friend, if you ride any way decent, it will take you just about two hours; but if you go like hell and damnation you never will get there.'"

Of course the pertinence of the Governor's story, which had been provoked by the overweening anxiety of the "Little Giant" to be noticed, set the table to a roar, and soon obtained familiar currency.

Four years ago, Mr. Douglas stood very well South as well as North. But he was uneasy, and mounted the "Harper" hobby, and he has been riding it ever since, at a speed quite equal to that which was the point of Gov. Marcy's story, four years ago.

A DISAVOWAL.—Mr. James P. Scott makes the following explanation concerning the use of his name as a member of the bogus Texas delegation at Chicago:

"I find that my name has been most unwarrantably used by the contrivers of the Texas delegation 'fixed' in the Chicago National Republican Convention, and you will confer a favor by publishing the following statement of facts:

"I was in Chicago during the sitting of the Convention, and the first knowledge I received of my name having been used in this manner was from reading it in a newspaper. Calling Don. C. Henderson to account, to know what it meant, he said I was all right—a delegate from Texas, having been chosen to fill a vacancy, or something of that kind, and that Mr. Clubb had a ticket for me. Mr. Clubb handed me a delegate's ticket, which I placed in my pocket, and made no use of it whatever, as I did not attend the Convention at all as a delegate, and was not even in that part of the Wigwam set apart for them. I spent a few minutes looking at the sea of heads in the Wigwam on the third day of the session, which was all the time I spent in the Convention.

"Hoping that this explanation will place me all right with the public, and having no desire to share the honors of the disgraceful trick which was played upon the Convention with its authors, I am, yours respectfully,
JAMES P. SCOTT."

The *Polynesian*, published at Honolulu, copies into its columns an account of a tragedy not long since enacted in one of our Western courts, and warns its readers against lapsing into similar barbarism. It discourses very seriously upon the state of society which prevails in the United States, and rejoices in the fact that murder is of comparatively rare occurrence in Oahu. This voice from the Antipodes should not be disregarded. Some years since we sent out missionaries to christianize the Sandwich Islands; if they in turn find it necessary to send missionaries to civilize us, it argues very little for the progressive state of morals in this quarter of the globe. It is not at all unlikely that the next missionary we send to the Fejee Islands will rebound. Another century may see tatooed evangelists admonishing us of the evil of our ways, and urging us to repentance. When that time arrives we hope we may not have relapsed into barbarism so far as to eat them.

WARNING TO MOTHERS.—The wife of Mr. Edward Colver, while clearing her buttery, placed about thirty bottles in a pan, and among them one filled with laudanum, on the 30th ult. Her child, aged 16 months, took the bottle containing the poison, and, before the mother discovered it, drank more than half its contents. Dr. Pieronnet was sent for, but when he arrived the child was dying, and all efforts to save it were fruitless. An emetic, promptly given, might have saved his life; but the time lost in searching for a physician was longer than its little frame could resist the poison, and death claimed it as its victim.—*Bureau Co. Republican.*

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GENUINE DRUGS!!
New Preparations.
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Deposits received on Current Account, from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors. [illegible] special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued, on which interest at [illegible] per cent will be allowed [illegible]

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, [illegible] on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and we buy at lowest rates the payment of Notes, Drafts, Acceptances, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, in New York, Boston, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York [illegible] us to invest promptly and judiciously attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and fidelity, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit payable in all parts of Europe, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsic, Cologne, [illegible], Munich, Vienna, Amsterdam, [illegible] &c. We are particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, and shall, by opening credits, &c., endeavor to facilitate Western Imports. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., in any part of Europe, with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN..........[illegible] GELPCKE..........[illegible]

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for foreign citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSE, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c. &c. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CHAMBERS & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
[illegible]

I. O. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange
[illegible]

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Congress Street, Boston.
COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
[illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
Wisconsin.
S. E. Lefferts, Cashier..........A. G. Ruggles, Pres't.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C[illegible]
Capital $500,000.
E. P. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Mendota, Illinois.
[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS,
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
133 Clark-st., Chicago.

H. S. DITMARS,
PRACTICAL
Machinist and Pressman,
NORTH WATER STREET,
One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c.
Steam Engines rebuilt, and put up to order.
Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 28.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of, Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1884.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 160 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—(The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—(Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—(Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York,
and BRAY & HAYES, 56 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
70..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........70
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES.
Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
New Pianos from the best Eastern Manufacturers for $175 to $600.
PIANOS TO RENT.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
90 . . Clark Street, . . 90

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES.
For sale at
Corn Exchange Bag Factory,
HART, AUSTIN & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
171 . . Washington Street, . . 171
Between Wells and LaSalle, Chicago.
No Girls sent from the office without a reference.

Insurance.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Dealers.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York.
Cash Capital..........$[illegible]
[illegible]
FIRE INS. CO., of London,
Capital..........$[illegible]
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.,
Of London.
Capital..........$[illegible]
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Ships in Port, [illegible]
L. S. ALEXANDER, Agent, 10 State, Water st. [illegible]

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL..........$[illegible]
SURPLUS..........[illegible]
Assets. [illegible]
Total Assets..........$[illegible]
Total Liabilities $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies will be promptly attended to [illegible]
H. MAGILL, General Agent, at 8 and 10 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western States should be addressed.

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Capital $150,000.
All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 82 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
[illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
[illegible]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus..........$299,746.76.
GEO. H. HART, [illegible] E. P. COGGSHALL, [illegible]
Castle L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, [illegible]

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Total Assets..........$[illegible]
LIFE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets..........$[illegible]
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
188..........South Water Street..........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Norwich, Conn.
Paid up Capital, $151,536.82.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' Block.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,296,260.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL..........$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..........[illegible]
[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due..........$179,087 [illegible]
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents in Chicago,
No. 1 Loomis' Buildings, S. Water & Clark st.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of other Life Companies, from the Comptroller's Report for 1858, and Reports of Companies filed for 1857.
[illegible]
The assets of this Company exceed $[illegible]
The Annual Income exceeds $[illegible] It is purely Mutual, and its dividends are paid in cash.
[illegible]
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DEGROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Sec'y.
Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to
ORREN E. MOORE, Gen'l Agent.
Office [illegible] South Water street.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all late Patterns.
Fifteen per cent discount from list prices. Fitting at lowest rates.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54..........LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO..........54
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
[illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND
[illegible]

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
[illegible]

FRESH SHAD,
Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,
[illegible] SMELTS, &c. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING TRADE.—
1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
NO. 26 & 28 SOUTH WATER STREET,
[illegible]
Kentucky Jeans, [illegible]
[illegible]

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
[illegible]
No. 43 Lake street,
JELLY TUMBLERS,
PRESERVE JARS,
FRUIT CANS,
Wholesale and Retail.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 40..........Lake Street..........No. 40
(UP STAIRS.)
Having sold out our stock at 101 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

72 LAKE STREET. 72
Large Stock bought at reduced prices.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
CROCKERY, CHINA,
Glass and Silver-Plated Ware.
WE HAVE
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
OUR MISCELLANEOUS STOCK so as to provide for our increasing trade, and the demand during Convention Week, and will sell at low rates [illegible]
Bowen Brothers,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

Anno Domini..........1860
Of American Independence..........84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering
At Wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
[illegible]
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited [illegible]

1860.—N. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
[illegible]
Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates,
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which will be offered to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York Jobbing prices.
We are also Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin,
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

1860..........SPRING TRADE..........1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42 & 44 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A Very Large and Complete Stock,
[illegible] which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES
At Wholesale,
40..........LAKE STREET..........40
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[illegible]
Large and Carefully Selected Stock,
Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.
136 - - - Lake Street - - - 136

HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
42 & 44..........Lake Street..........42 & 44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers.
Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the latest and most popular styles, which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Bellows, Cook & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER,
128—South Water-st.—128
PREMIUM HAMS!
[illegible]
P. O. BOX 4076. [illegible]

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Goods sold at the lowest prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
79..........Lake Street..........79

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
WARNER & HUNT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls,
And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and prices inquire at
No. 6 Randolph street, Chicago.
E. W. WARNER. [ap15 ly] [illegible] HUNT.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
38 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's
STRAW GOODS
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
170 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
[illegible]
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
[illegible]
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . Lake Street . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
[illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
(Successors to Wilcox, Peek & Co.)
171..........Randolph Street..........171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses.
[illegible]

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTIN & CO., 158 South Water street, Chicago.
[illegible], 183 Front street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—
[illegible] South Water street.
[illegible]
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN
F. E. RIGBY,
81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81

WALL PAPER,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
DRAKE & BROS.
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
104 . . . South Clark street, . . . 104

PAPER HANGINGS.
LATEST SPRING STYLES
106..........LAKE STREET..........106
I am now opening my Spring Stock.
New Patterns of Wall Papers,
In great variety, which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. W. ANDREWS.
[illegible] Lake street, bet. Dearborn and Clark.

Architects and Builders.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
[illegible]

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent.
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET.
[illegible]

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 21 Dearborn street, [illegible]

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.
[illegible]
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
[illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS.—
[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] vs. J. L. McVicker, Michael [illegible]

[illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Farwell, Smith & Tuthill, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John E. Perry and Edward Norton. Attachment.
[illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Farwell, Smith & Tuthill, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher. Attachment.
[illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. [illegible]
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[illegible]
SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, [illegible]
[illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible]
[illegible]
Master in Chancery, Cook County.

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States
[illegible]

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm.
[illegible]

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The
Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce [illegible]

100,000 HAM SACKS—
For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, [illegible]
[illegible]

WOOLTWINE & BURLAPS.
[illegible]

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
[illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16, 1860.

The general money market of the city is becoming steadily easier. Operators outside of the banks report it difficult to find enough satisfactory paper for discount. We are told that paper made by certain parties—such in fact as seldom if ever make it—would be taken at 10 per cent. Best business paper can be placed at about [illegible] per cent. per month; 1½ would be an outside figure. The banks have an abundance of means, but employ all they can of it in discounting produce paper, and the amount offering does not equal their ability.

Should this state of things continue, local discounts would meet with more favor. The demand for money has decreased immensely. As compared with years gone by borrowers are few and their wants by no means pressing. Within the last two years debts to the amount of millions of dollars have been liquidated in this city alone. Beginning with a few thousand dollars among the smaller firms, they swell to tens and hundreds of thousands among many of the heavier dealers. The same general remarks will apply to nearly every portion of the West. Hence the ease which has characterized the money market of the Atlantic cities for many months begins to be felt at the West. Should the incoming crop equal present expectations, and fair prices be realized, substantial borrowers will be able to dictate almost their own terms to lenders.

Exchange is a shade closer to-day than yesterday, but the market is still fully supplied at current rates, viz: ¼ per cent premium for currency. Gold dull and in round lots same figure.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The markets to-day were generally quiet, and prices of all kinds of Breadstuffs declined. Corn declined [illegible] ... Flour was dull and heavy ... Oats dull and nominally lower ... Rye dull and entirely nominal. Barley quiet and neglected. Highwines dull, with sales of city manufacture in small lots at 18½c. Whitefish dull and drooping ... Hides very quiet, but unchanged. Wool in good demand, with but little offering. Butter is in good supply—the stock heavy, and the market dull and drooping.

Freights inactive, and steady. Two vessels were engaged to-day at 4c for corn to Buffalo.

[illegible]

New Wheat at St. Louis.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

A sample of twenty bags of new wheat, raised by Mr. John Bird, of Bird's Point, Mississippi County, Missouri, was exhibited on 'Change this morning, by Messrs. Von Phul, Waters & Co. It arrived by the steamer Gladiator, and is the first received of the new crop of this State. Messrs. Geo. P. Plant & Co., of the Franklin Mills, were the purchasers, at $1.50 per bushel.

St. Louis Market.—[illegible]

Receipts at New York, June 15.—[illegible]

In comparison of the [illegible] stock in the market. Sugars are quiet, but firm. No sales are reported ... There is nothing doing in Whisky.

Wool in Wisconsin.—The wool trade is quite active here. Buyers are plenty, and the prices range from twenty to forty cents.—*Watertown Democrat.*

—The new wool clip comes in slowly, finding a ready cash market. Prices vary, according to the quality of the article, from [illegible] to 40 cents per pound.—*Fon du Lac Press.*

—Wool is coming into town, and buyers have the cash to pay for it. Farmers may be assured of finding a good market here for this and all other products they may have to dispose of. Wool brings from [illegible] per pound, according to quality.—*Ft. Atkinson Standard.*

Produce Shipments of the Upper Mississippi.

The crop of 1859 is going forward as rapidly as possible from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa. The shipments from points on the Mississippi River, between La Crosse and St. Paul during the fall of 1859, give some faint idea of the extent and value of the exports and products from this "up river country," in exchange for which large supplies of merchandise, and some considerable money will be required.

The following statement is made from the actual shipments at different points during the fall of 1859, and embraces, on a fair estimate, about one-third of the crop:

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent, June 14.]

[illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16.

[illegible]

POTATOES.—[illegible]
DRIED APPLES—[illegible]
WHITE FISH—Dull at $4 for No. 1 and $3.75 for No. 2. [illegible]

Tidewater Receipts.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.... June 16.

[illegible]

CLEARED.... June 16.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

[illegible] Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

[illegible]

Holding Screws and Bail

Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales.

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired [illegible]

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits [illegible]

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & Co.

[illegible]

CARPETS! CARPETS!

GREAT CARPET HALL,

125 and 127 Lake Street,

(UP STAIRS.)

HOLLISTER & WILKINS

[illegible]

Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels, Stair,

and other

CARPETINGS!

RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS,

SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, QUILTS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
LOUNGES, PILLOWS,

And every description of

HOUSE FURNISHING

AND

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

125 and 127 Lake Street, Chicago.

CLOSING OUT!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Spring & Summer Goods.

T. B. CARTER,

Contemplating a change in business, will continue the

A CLOSING OUT SALE

OF HIS

ENTIRE STOCK!

OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Regardless of Cost.

HIS STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

IS VERY LARGE, ATTRACTIVE, & VERY CHEAP

EMBROIDERIES at HALF PRICE.

Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!

1,000 SKIRTS AT

[illegible]

T. B. CARTER,

136 - - - Lake Street. - - - 136

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191

Have now in store a very large stock of

GROCERIES;

which we offer to Purchasers at a very

SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!

THE STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

And all other Articles

USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY STORE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE

GROCERIES

Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods [illegible]

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water street.

---

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177

[illegible]

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

[illegible]

No. 177 Randolph street.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chew[illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

SENATE.—A number of private bills were passed. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful detention of mail matter.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to establish quarantine laws in relation to the importation of diseased cattle into any of the States.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill to raise the mission to Sardinia. It was taken up and passed.

The resolution in regard to the Public Printing was taken up.

Mr. Train made a report from the Covode Committee, signed by Messrs. Covode, Olin and Train. It sets out by speaking of the embarrassments which attended their labors and claiming that the President saw fit to send in a column protest in the way of a proclamation to the world that the whole power of the executive, instead of being exercised to forward an investigation ... should be exercised to protect those who might choose to disobey the summons of the Speaker of the House, or who, having obeyed the summons, might refuse to testify before the committee; ... they have felt at liberty to investigate the conduct of the President or any other officer of the Government. In regard to the Lecompton Constitution, they say the country will pause with astonishment over the shameless record. They examined: *First*—The emphatic and indubitable pledges of the President, as well before as after his election, and the pledges of all his cabinet, to the doctrine of leaving the people of Kansas perfectly free to administer their institutions in their own way. *Second*—The deliberate violation of those pledges, and the attempt to convert Kansas into a Slave State by means of forgeries, fraud and force. *Third*—The removal and attempt to disgrace the sworn agents of the Administration who refused to violate their pledges. *Fourth*—The open employment of money in the passage of the Lecompton and English bills through Congress. *Fifth*—The admission of parties engaged in the work of bribery that they received enormous sums for this purpose. *Sixth*—He offered to purchase newspaper editors with extravagant sums of money. *Seventh*—And even the proscription of Democrats of high standing who would not support the Lecompton and English bills.

The witnesses on these points were Gov. Walker, Wendell, Bean and F. W. Walker, and fortunately for the cause of truth, the evidence of these witnesses does not, the committee say, depend on their own admissions. It is proven by the book of records of the Bank of the Metropolis, which contains the names of those who conduct their business there, and by the unconscious contradictions of the witnesses. The testimony of Forney is not to be overlooked in this connection; while it shows a general willingness on the part of the President to subsidize the public press, it proves also that there was a strong determination to buy all who could be bought, and to crush out the honest men who could not be bribed or reduced to an affiliation with the Administration in its Lecompton policy.

Forney was offered the printing of the Post-office blanks, worth at least $80,000, on the condition that he should, by an editorial no longer than a man's hand, support the Administration in its Kansas policy.

The Committee refer to the fact that twenty-four Democratic members of the House opposed the Kansas policy. This number dwindled down to twelve, and enough were found to carry the bill through the House.

The Committee say it had always been supposed the war in Washington was gotten up for the purpose of fastening slavery on Kansas, the troops being diverted to operations in Kansas.

The next point examined involved the abuses in the Philadelphia Custom House and other public offices, in regard to which the Committee say there were improper combinations among federal officers with a view to control the sentiments and prejudices of the people in their primary political movements. Second—The improper and corrupt use of the public money in the employment of persons in the public service in violation of the laws and government regulations, and the frauds on the part of officers of the government to defeat the statute of the United States enacted for the purpose of protecting the treasury from unjust claims, and improvident and unnecessary expenditures. The witnesses are John H. Bryant, Francis and Samuel B. Rice, Francis McCormick, John F. Schell, Andrew Brumaker, George Downey, Patrick Rafferty and John Dunn, and others. The Committee say that Collector Baker is subject to the highest censure. The want of time to procure witnesses prevented investigation into the management of the Post Office. They examined the subject of the Executive binding, saying Pettibone was wronged in the matter, and the patronage retained in the hands of the President's friend and most efficient supporter, Wendell.

The Committee say the evidence proves beyond a doubt that the prices paid for Executive printing and binding were utterly disproportionate to the work done.

The Committee also allude to the employment of money to carry elections.

In view of all the facts and circumstances attending this investigation, from its inception to the present time, there seems a marked propriety in closing this report with a quotation from a speech of Mr. Buchanan to condemnation of corruption.

Mr. Train moved that 30,000 copies of the report be printed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Wilson was privileged to make a minority report on Monday morning, he not having time to prepare it, as the testimony was not closed till Thursday.

The House took up the Kentucky election case. The majority of the Committee on Elections had reported in favor of Mr. Anderson's retaining the seat, and consequently against Mr. Chriseman.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment of the minority report which provides that the printing be done by contract and also limits the amount of printing to be done.

After discussion the amendment was disagreed to—ayes 18, noes 20.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gurley's bill providing for a Government printing office, &c., and it was agreed to—ayes 30, noes 16.

The naval appropriation bill was considered and a large number of amendments added.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of three steamers to aid in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Gwin offered as a substitute, that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to enter into a convention to make provisions for the return of each captured African, as long as the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty remains in force; and if the British Government refuse to enter into such a convention, then the President shall signify the wish of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. He said the British Government did not send back the Africans, but kept them and made them useful.

Mr. Wilson said the slave trade was increasing. It was a fact that vessels were fitted out at New York, and left that port with the knowledge of the United States officers, who received money for the same. He thought it his duty to try and put a stop to it.

Mr. Green thought the Government had no right to put a police force on the coast of Africa. It had no right to interfere with the slave trade between Africa and Brazil or Cuba, but only to prevent the importation to our own States. We might as well call on the British Government to end a treaty a treaty compelling any such action.

Mr. Hemphill opposed the amendment of the Senator from California. He thought there was no information here that the British Government made slaves of the captured Africans.

Mr. Fessenden said if gentlemen wished to abrogate this treaty with Great Britain let them say so, and not try to dodge the question in any way.

Mr. Mason said the question of the African Slave Trade was presenting itself in a new light. He could not account for the increasing activity in the slave trade. Legislation might possibly act to increase the trade, and he thought we should be very careful. He trusted that at the proper time the American Government would abrogate that article of the treaty, but he was opposed to both of these propositions. He could not conceive of greater cruelty than sending these Africans back to Africa.

Mr. Russell moved to reconsider the vote by which the tariff bill was postponed to December.

Mr. Gwin's amendment was disagreed to:

AYES.—Messrs. Bragg, Brown, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall—19.

NOES.—Messrs. Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Mason, Pearce, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—26.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Senate adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman reported back the Senate resolution to adjourn Monday week, with an amendment substituting Wednesday next. The confusion was excessive.

Mr. Farnsworth said if the members of the Baltimore Convention were to control here, he would move that the doorkeeper let them all in.

Mr. Barksdale said these gentlemen were not creating the disturbance. The members of both sides of the House were doing it.

The amendment was disagreed to—90 against 98. An ineffectual attempt was made to table the subject. The Senate resolution was adopted—123 against 58. The Covode committee reported.

The Japanese at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—To-day the Japanese visited the Custom House, Cornelius & Baker's extensive chandelier manufactory and other places of interest. The servants have been engaged all day in packing up. The [illegible] are kept strictly private.

This evening the Mayor had a private interview with the Ambassadors to bid them farewell. Congratulatory speeches were made on both sides. The Ambassadors expressed themselves pleased with their visit, having obtained much valuable information.

There was a grand torch light procession in honor of the strangers to-night. Several thousand men were in the line, including forty engine companies, their machines beautifully illuminated and adorned, and the streets through which the pageants moved seemed like one grand mass of pyrotechnical fire. The Japanese evinced much delight at the brilliant spectacle, which they enjoyed from the hotel balcony without disturbance. One fire company had a mounted imitation of "Tommy," in the shape of a manikin dressed up for the occasion, on their apparatus.

The Embassy will be accompanied to New York by a special committee of the Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Japanese left the hotel at [illegible] for the wharf, in excellent humor. On their arrival at the wharf they were greeted by an immense crowd gathered to take a farewell look. The steamboat was gaily decorated with streamers, and the shipping put its holiday suit on. All Camden turned out to see the strangers, and it was with difficulty that they were able to reach the Park. [illegible] at Amboy. At every station on the road a crowd assembled to welcome them.

Grand New York Reception of the Japanese Embassy.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamship Vanderbilt sailed this afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 300 passengers and $1,300,000 in specie.

Joseph Blunt, the well-known lawyer, died this morning, aged 66 years.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Amboy at 12:30, where they were received by the New York Committee, who came on board the steamer Alida, which left very soon afterwards for this city, arriving at the Battery at [illegible]. No [illegible] occurred throughout the journey from Philadelphia. A plentiful collation was provided on board the Alida by the liberality of the Mayor, Boland, of the Metropolitan Hotel.

The arrival of the boat at the Battery was greeted with the shouts of an immense concourse of people and salutes from the forts and military on shore.

At 3:15 P. M. the procession moved from the Battery, passing up Broadway through a crowd estimated to number from 200,000 to 300,000 people. The Japanese, accompanied by the New York and Philadelphia Committees, rode in open barouches, and were escorted by a division of military, comprising all of our most effective regiments and numbering upwards of 6,000 men. At 4:15 the whole line had passed the head of Wall street. All the windows and roofs from the Battery to Union Square, and throughout the other streets through which the procession passed, were crowded with spectators, who greeted the embassy with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. No accident or disturbance has thus far occurred.

The Japanese are delighted with their reception and quarters at the Metropolitan. The hotel is illuminated to-night with 3,000 Venetian lights, covering the entire fronts on Broadway and Prince street. On being shown to their quarters they were astonished with their sumptuous appearance. The decorations include the Japanese coat-of-arms and many characters, embodying Japanese sayings. They are to be serenaded to-night by a band of one hundred pieces. One of their artists this evening took views of the hotel and the military gathered on Broadway.

Garibaldi in Sicily.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald* has a dispatch purporting to be dated Naples, June 1st, stating that Garibaldi agreed to an armistice with the Royal troops, to terminate on the 3d. The populace of Naples were excitedly shouting in the streets, "Garibaldi! Victor Emanuel! Sicily!"

Rivers.

LASALLE, June 16.—River two feet eight inches on bars.

DUBUQUE, June 16.—River seven and a half feet and rising. Clear. Thermometer 67.

BURLINGTON, June 16.—Clear. Wind west. Thermometer 82. River rising.

The Slaver "Wanderer."

BOSTON, June 16.—Judge Sprague of the United States District Court has given a lengthy decision condemning the schooner Wanderer as forfeited by being engaged in the slave trade.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The slave brig Falmouth, previously reported captured by the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, off Porto Praya, arrived here to-day in charge of Lieut. Abbott.

ANOTHER MYSTERY COME TO LIGHT.

Death-Bed Confession—Startling Developments.

The residents of Duchess county are now laboring under great excitement, caused by the confession of a dying man in Beekman, in that county, to a participation in a horrible murder which took place nearly twenty years ago. The particulars, up to the latest accounts, are as follows: A man named Henry Harring, an old resident of Beekman, Duchess county, has for some time past been fast declining by consumption, and on Monday night breathed his last. Before he expired, however, he appeared in great agony, something apparently weighing heavily upon his conscience, when he at last exclaimed that he could not die without making a confession. Five or six persons who were in the house at the time at once came around the bed of the dying man, when he commenced with the account of a terrible deed of blood.

He proceeded to state that, some eighteen or twenty years ago, he and another man (both then employed in the Beekman Iron Factory) were in the factory woods one afternoon, when a peddler named Lee was seen coming in that direction, and it was at once agreed between them to waylay, murder and then rob him, when they should bury him in the woods, and carefully remove all traces of the deed. This was accordingly done, the unsuspicious peddler trudging along with his pack upon his shoulder, and singing gayly, when the murderers rushed from their hiding place, struck him senseless to the ground, and then deliberately dashed out his brains. He was at once taken up and buried in the Factory Woods, when, as agreed upon by them, all traces of the deed were carefully obliterated, after which they took different directions and returned to the village.

Before the conscience-stricken wretch could finish his confession, death sealed his lips, but enough had already been said by him, as to his associate in crime, and the place where Lee was buried, that but little more could have been added. The party whom Harrington accused as being implicated with him in the deed, left Beekman very suddenly eight or nine years since, and from that time to this has never been heard from or seen. The affair will be thoroughly investigated, and sometime this week a party will start out for the Factory Woods for the purpose of searching for the body of the murdered peddler.

There is little doubt but that the above is reliable, as several yet live in Duchess county who well remember "Lee the peddler," and that he suddenly disappeared about twenty years since, and never again made his appearance in this county. The sudden disappearance of Harrington's associate, the unsettled state of the confessor, and the confession itself, all bear witness that the murder was committed without a doubt, and that every word uttered was truth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Agricultural Education.

A committee appointed by the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to call a convention of those interested in the subject of furnishing agricultural education for the people of this State, have given notice that such convention will be held at Bloomington, on Wednesday, the 27th day of June inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. We extract the following from the call:

"The various County Agricultural Societies, and all organized Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Associations in the State, have been requested to appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention. But while the committees are desirous that such societies should be represented, they by no means wish to be understood as limiting the call to such. They hope that all persons who are interested in the subject of Agricultural Education will be present as their own representatives, and aid in devising measures "for the establishment of a permanent system of agricultural education, on a practical and economical basis."

"The duty of the State to furnish the means for at least a certain amount of education to all its citizens, has come to be universally admitted; and the munificence of the General Government has provided a fund, now held by the people of this State, which is to be applied to the higher educational wants of the public. The Legislature has recognized the propriety of applying the fund to the purpose for which it was designed, and have very properly established the first department of an University, in the Normal School, now in successful operation at Bloomington. Next to supplying teachers, educated for their profession, no other object of instruction interests so large a proportion of the inhabitants of this State as that of agricultural science. No department of human industry in which so many are directly engaged exists, as that of Agriculture; and upon its successful prosecution the prosperity of all depends."

The following is the programme for the week, which will thus be made most interesting throughout:—

Tuesday, P. M., June 26th.—Annual Meeting of Illinois Natural History Society.

Tuesday Evening.—Address of J. B. Turner, President of Natural History Society.

Wednesday, A. M., June 27th.—Scientific papers before Natural History Society.

Wednesday, P. M.—Convention of friends of Agricultural Education.

Thursday, June 28th.—Examination of classes in State Normal University.

Thursday Evening.—Address of President Hill, of Antioch College, before Literary Societies of Normal University.

Friday, A. M., June 29th.—Graduating Exercises of Normal University.

The Chicago University.

A three days' session of the Fox River Baptist Association terminated on Thursday last, at Warrenville, Dupage County. Among other important business, the Committee on Education reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the object comprehended in the permanent establishment and complete endowment of the Chicago University commends the enterprise to every lover of sound learning and mental development, and calls imperatively upon every member of this body to give to it their united prayers and their most liberal contributions, that by a union of effort and oneness of purpose the work may be pressed forward to a successful and glorious termination.

Resolved, That the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, contemplating as its object the raising of funds to aid worthy young men in preparing for the ministry, is a feature in ministerial education, noble and praiseworthy, as it is new and peculiar, and that it addresses itself not to the warmest sympathies and most heartfelt co-operation of all the sisters within the borders of the Association.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

ATTENTION! LINCOLN RANGERS.—You are hereby notified to assemble at the Chicago Dragoons' Armory, Armory building, on Monday evening, June 18th, at 8 o. m., for drill. All interested are cordially invited to attend.
C. W. BARKER, Adjutant.
CHICAGO, June 16, 1860.

If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give a light of eight candles, and costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Sperm, Fluid Lamps and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene.

RELIEF FOR CAMANCHE.—The Rev. George D. Young is appointed to solicit and receive aid in provisions, goods, clothing and money for the sufferers at Camanche, Iowa, many of whom have lost not only their houses and homes, but their provisions, their clothing, their all, by the terrible tornado of June 3, 1860. And also to solicit and receive aid to erect a church edi[illegible]

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fee. Any aid given for the above object will be gratefully received and faithfully applied as directed by the donors.
H. ARVIDSON, Chairman Relief Com.
R. W. J. LONG,
CHAS. H. TOLL, Sheriff Clinton Co.
HENRY WEST.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] have removed their office and sample room to 132 South Water street, [illegible] Block, opposite Michigan Central Depot.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

Central Overland

California & Pike's Peak

EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 30 DEARBORN-ST.

Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak.

SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED!

PONY EXPRESS.

The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail only, and passing through Fort Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento ... in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City

DAILY STAGE LINE!

Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c.

Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS'

Heavy Freight Line,

To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizona.

[illegible]

Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address
J. H. WARNER, Agent,
No. 30 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

For Through Freight Only.

Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads [illegible]

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight [illegible]

In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 73 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot. In Boston, deliver goods at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, and mark as above.

[illegible]

E. F. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York.
OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 91 State street, Boston.
A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE.

The subscribers having been appointed agents for Chicago and the Northwest for

JONES & CARTWRIGHT'S

Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Transportation Line,

[illegible]

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Via New York and Erie Railroad,

AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES.

By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo

Mark packages "P. F. & Co.'s EXPRESS," [illegible]

No. 6 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

GIBSON & CHASE, Agents.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE

Ice Cream Freezer,

AS IMPROVED FOR 1860.

The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles [illegible]

VAN SCHAACK'S,

47 - - - State Street - - - 47

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S,

124 LAKE ST.,

FOR

HALL'S BALSAM,

CHRISTIE'S

AGUE BALSAM,

SCOVILL'S

BLOOD AND LIVER

SYRUP,

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S

SARSAPARILLA,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

AND ALL

POPULAR FAMILY

MEDICINES.

ALSO FOR

PURE SPARKLING

AND

STILL CATAWBA WINES,

GO TO

124 LAKE STREET.

GERMAN EDITION OF LIFE, etc., of

Abraham Lincoln.

We will publish in a short time "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," in German. [illegible]

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200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE, No. 46 [illegible] Wabash Avenue.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DOCTOR [illegible]

Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

[illegible]

PAYNE'S $30.00 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

[illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of [illegible]

---

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Com[illegible] PARSONS, FITTIN & HANKEY.

POSTERS in one or many colors at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE.

---

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE [illegible] PARSONS, FITTIN & HANKEY.

---

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE [illegible]

---

300 Hf Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, FITTIN & HANKEY, 19 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND FISH,

And General Commission Merchants.

No. 10 River street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

135, South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. [illegible]

PARKER & RAYMOND,

(Successors to Lawton, Parker & Co.)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 212 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

E. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

JOHN GARRICK,

LUMBER BROKER,

And General Commission Merchant,

Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill.

Docking and Forwarding.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT.
P. V. TICKNER.

DICKINSON & BAKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING.

Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce,

ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

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Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal advances made on property.

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ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

HAMBURGH AND W. R. CHEESE,

Lard, Ham, Whitefish, Dried Fruits, &c.

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CHICAGO, Ill.

[illegible]

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Locust Building,

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[illegible]

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,

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[illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 197 Kinzie Street.

We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.

D. F. BAXTER.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for others on commission.

Will make liberal advances on property in store or for shipment East.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH,

Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,

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TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

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For the purchase and sale of

PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,

No. 215 South Water street, Chicago.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE

Cash Advances on Grain,

For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission.

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SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

New York.

UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago, Agents for the Northwest.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

[illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

MURRY NELSON,

[illegible]

---

800 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR in store and now landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 N. O. S. H. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. CRUSHED and [illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bxs. STERINE CANDLES, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags PRIME RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Railroads.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Two daily trains leave, viz:

[illegible]

Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at [illegible] and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:

Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,

Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), [illegible] And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ONONDAGA,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET, ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said Road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch.

The Western Express,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LINE.

1860.

For the ensuing season of navigation, this Line will be composed of the following first class SCREW STEAMERS, which will run regularly, between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports, and forming a

DAILY LINE,

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers:

DACOTAH,	MAY FLOWER,
GALENA,	NEPTUNE,
MENDOTA,	MOUNT VERNON,
WENONA,	PLYMOUTH,
MISSOURI,	MOHAWK,
CHICAGO,	TONAWANDA,
CUYAHOGA,	FREE STATE,

Running in connection at Buffalo with the

New York Central Railroad,

SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS, and the

Western Transportation Company

Line of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal. Also, running in connection, at Cleveland, with the

Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling R. R.

The Steamers of this Line, for size, strength, speed and accommodations for passengers, are superior to those of any other line.

[illegible]

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

RICHMOND & CO.,

Office No. 1 Clark street, Cor. So. Water, Chicago.
J. J. TALMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
H. C. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM STEWART, Agent Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN B. MORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, New York.
M. B. SPAULDING, Agent Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMP'S OFFICES, No. 1 Coenties' Slip, No. 9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
JAMES SMITH, No. 69 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
J. WILDER, No. 78 [illegible]

SHELDON PEASE,
MANAGING AGENT,
Office foot of Michigan Street, Buffalo.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, CHICAGO AND EAST SHORE LINE.

The Propeller

ALLEGHANY,

CAPTAIN C. H. BOYNTON,

Will leave Chicago every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Northport and Traverse City, touching at Manistee, Frankfort, (mouth of Betsie river,) North Unity, Carp River, &c., weather permitting.

Returning, will leave Traverse City every TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply at office of
HANNAH, LAY & CO.,
Corner Lumber and Maxwell streets, Near 12th street Bridge, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE.

STEAM ON CANAL.

E. T. EVANS, Evans' Ship Canal, Buffalo, Proprietor.
WHITE & NEAL, 112 Broad street, New York, Special Agents.

This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will be prepared on the opening of navigation, to forward Merchandise and Produce between New York, Albany and Troy, and the accessible points West, North-west and South-west. Apply to
POAG, FARMER & Co. W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 111 Broadway, 1 Coentis Slip, [illegible] New York.
GIBSON & CHASE Agents.
CENTRAL DOCK.
Office 6 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.

Established in 1832.

ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, Proprietors.

F. D. DANE, Agent, 101 Broad street, New York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego. ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1860.

Will, during the present season, run their well known and popular line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, [illegible]

At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

Agents and Consignees.

[illegible]

PRINCE

Imperial Champagne,

FROM DE VENOGE & CO.,

EPERNAY, FRANCE.

Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country.

This Imperial CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continental Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. [illegible]

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150 Bbls. PLANTATION, POR[illegible] PARSONS, FITTIN & HANKEY, 19 South Water street.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND [illegible] LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860. Summer Arrangement.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, [illegible]

GREAT SAVING IN TIME [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES CONDON,
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860.—Summer Arrangement.—1860.

On and after SUNDAY, April [illegible], trains will [illegible]

[illegible]

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, General Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

[illegible]

GREAT WEST.

[illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

John L. Scripps, [illegible] William Bross, Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK [illegible]

[illegible]

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Address "PRESS AND TRIBUNE"

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO [illegible]

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Cook County are hereby requested to elect Delegates to a Convention [illegible] the Supervisor's Room in the Court House, Chicago, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June [illegible] purpose of choosing delegates to represent [illegible] the Congressional District Convention [illegible] Dixon on the 25th day of July next.

The several wards and towns will be entitled to representation in the County Convention as follows:

[illegible]

The Primary Meetings will be held in the [illegible] of Chicago on Tuesday, the 19th day of [illegible] polls will be opened at 5 o'clock, and closed [illegible] M., at the following named places, viz:

1st Ward, at the Orient House.
2nd " at No. 206 State street.
3rd " at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House.
4th " at the Armory.
5th " at the Engine House, corner of [illegible] Clinton streets.
6th " at the West Market.
7th " at F. Frillman's, corner of [illegible]
8th " at the North Market.
9th " at the carpenter shop on Cass, [illegible] gan and Kinzie streets.
10th " at Chas. Lind's, corner of [illegible] streets.

And at the several towns in the county at [illegible] of holding elections, on Tuesday, the [illegible] at 2 o'clock, P. M., except that in the [illegible] it shall be held at the house above [illegible] Hotel in West Wheeling. And in the [illegible] it shall be held at the Reynolds House, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

The several Ward and Town Committees [illegible] Primary Meetings to order and act as Judges thereof.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, [illegible]
E. L. WILLIAMS, [illegible]
JULIUS WHITE, [illegible]
WILLIAM WAYMAN, [illegible]
Cook County Central [illegible]

Advertise in the Weekly Tribune.

The Weekly edition of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE reached 26,000 copies. It is the best advertising medium in the Northwest for Chicago merchants who wish to reach tens of thousands of people in the rural districts; for manufacturers of agricultural implements; breeders of live stock; dealers in Western lands; dealers in books and periodicals; for nurserymen and dealers in seeds. The space devoted to advertising [illegible] Rates moderate.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican voters of Chicago [illegible] in mind that primary elections are [illegible] the Wards from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible] elect delegates to the County Convention. Those who stay away [illegible] meetings will not be entitled to complain [illegible] man of their choice is not nominated.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the National [illegible] ic Convention yesterday were [illegible] expectations of those who have [illegible] row and a smash-up. No sooner [illegible] ments of discord brought in conflict [illegible] "irrepressible conflict" broke out [illegible] the scenes which disgraced Charleston [illegible] enacted again with more acrimony [illegible] The dispatches received up to one [illegible] morning consisted of heated debates [illegible] Randall of Pennsylvania, and Russell [illegible] ginia, Richardson of Illinois, and [illegible] New York, on the admission of the [illegible] which seceded at Charleston; and [illegible] time no progress whatever had been [illegible] the business of the Convention.

To Campaign Subscribers.

We supply, without extra cost, [illegible] subscribers with back numbers from [illegible] which includes the proceedings of the National Convention. Terms: [illegible] for $3, from May 24th to November [illegible] six and a half months. Send in your [illegible]

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT AT BALTIMORE.

Prospects for a Grand Smash.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati [illegible]]

BALTIMORE, [illegible]

The city is filling up rapidly with [illegible] and outsiders, and the excitement [illegible] intense. A most uncompromising [illegible] hibited by the friends and opponents [illegible] las, and the forces are being marshalled [illegible] conflict which is to come off on Monday [illegible] can be no compromise. A union of [illegible] is out of the question. A large [illegible] the Douglas men will have Douglas [illegible] ards, and the South will have some [illegible] This much may be regarded as a [illegible] is by no means certain that the [illegible] will be able to control the Convention [illegible] the chances now seem to be in their [illegible] They say they will nominate him [illegible] If they can't get two-thirds, they [illegible] responsibility of reorganizing the [illegible] party, and nominate by a majority [illegible] is equally decided. There is every [illegible] a first-class row. The first struggle [illegible] the admission of the Seceders. [illegible] be referred to the Committee on [illegible] and the question will be, shall that [illegible] be the old Charleston Committee, [illegible] the representatives of the Seceding [illegible]

The Douglas men claim 170 votes [illegible] ballot. They have gained in Tennessee [illegible] sylvania, Minnesota, Kentucky and [illegible] Harris, of Tennessee, is the Douglas [illegible] for Vice President. The Douglas [illegible] that by this trade they have secured [illegible] of Tennessee on a decisive ballot. [illegible] is all Douglas will have on the first [illegible] think, reliable.

B. F. Hallett is trying to get through [illegible] access platform. His seat is [illegible] Chaffee, who had it at Charleston, [illegible] left resigned before the Charleston [illegible] Chaffee has the letter of resignation [illegible] session.

Wash. McLean, Geo. Buell, and other [illegible] nati Douglasites are here. [illegible] here. It has been playing to-night [illegible] Chicago band, and made a hit.

SUNDAY, 11:30 P. M.—The crowd of [illegible] and outsiders, though large, does [illegible] come up to expectation. The [illegible] crowded.

The Douglas men make the [illegible] They talk loud, and declare that Douglas [illegible] be nominated. Their boisterous [illegible] jures their own cause; for the [illegible] men have got their backs up, and, the [illegible] are as determined as their opponents.

Sundays are unknown in war and [illegible] the Baltimore police shut up all liquor [illegible] the Lord's day, much to the inconvenience [illegible] Convention goers. Only the bars in [illegible] dispense beverages—consequently the [illegible] and the hotel lobbies are crowded. [illegible] est jam is at Barnum's. The [illegible] are all blocked, the stairs [illegible] motion is impossible. The [illegible] scribable.

A crazy Quaker preached there this [illegible] till the police moved him. His [illegible] First day were edifying.

The Committee Rooms are full, [illegible] naries of the Convention being settled [illegible] are assembled on the hotel balconies. [illegible] Away from the hotels the city is [illegible] and Sabbath like.

Douglas speeches and the playing [illegible] and the Chicago bands in [illegible] last night drew a great crowd. [illegible] speech being called for, King, of [illegible] was in Reverdy Johnson's house, [illegible] Douglas headquarters came out, [illegible] ranged that he should only talk [illegible] no Douglasism. In five minutes, [illegible] began on Douglas. The crowd [illegible] rest of the speech was all Douglas [illegible] ray. The Douglas men were [illegible] demonstration.

It was last night stated that [illegible] issue tickets to those delegates [illegible] seats are not contested, consequently [illegible] delegates from New Hampshire, [illegible] mont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, [illegible] New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland [illegible] North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee [illegible] Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin [illegible] ne ota, received tickets.

Upon assembling to-morrow, [illegible] state the case of the contested [illegible] Alabama, etc., and the question [illegible] be referred at once to the Committee [illegible] dentials. It is not expected they [illegible] till Tuesday. Their report will [illegible] Such is the programme, though [illegible] ible the organization of the [illegible] Credentials may excite a contest [illegible] spite of the tremendous outside [illegible] South cannot be made to support [illegible] do not see how a compromise can [illegible]

The general impression here, [illegible] ested judges, is that the split [illegible] two candidates be the result.

I heard, yesterday, an offer to [illegible] days Caleb Cushing would be in the [illegible] Seceders' Convention. Douglas' [illegible] move to nominate by resolution, [illegible] get two thirds for him.

Of course all the previously [illegible] would secede on this, and they [illegible] Southern States will join them.

Of the length of the Convention [illegible] sible to judge. It may be three [illegible] weeks.

[From Another Correspondent.]

The times are waxing hot, and [illegible] out shortly for a collision [illegible] elements. The Seceders with [illegible] W. L. Yancey of Alabama at [illegible] on hand, and hold their noses [illegible]